

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority, Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating
Machinery Interests and the Allied Meat and Provision Trades.

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By Dr. J. H. SENNER.

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The West Australian Assembly has passed
a bill to abolish the import duty on hogs, cat-
tle, sheep and fresh meats.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

Cattle shows are a very important function
of the beef industry. They attract and bring
together the breeder, the feeder, the buyer,
the seller and the best types of the live stock
in which each is interested. There, in the
pen the human being studies the high grade
animal in which he is particularly inter-
ested.

The general public has been inoculated and
take a vital interest in the exhibits of live
stock. Thus the buyer and the seller, the
butcher and his customer, are being educated
to higher standards of meats. The trade and
the daily newspapers take cognizance of the
event and spread the intelligence. The trade
papers, being specialists in the matter, focus
all the facts from a practical standpoint and
represent them to the parties at interest at
his home and in his office and when he is
prepared to absorb it all and to think.

All of this schooling has a tendency to lift
and to improve the live stock and the meat
industry. It no less tends to cultivate the
public mind in the knowledge of high grade
viands to the better satisfaction of the grow-
er of live stock, the slaughterer of live stock
and the retail butcher who sells the meat.

The sole leather steak boarding house, and
the whitelather grill house of bygone days
is becoming more and more a matter of the
past. The eaters of meat are becoming more
and more educated as to their food and par-
ticular about the quality of it. The eater is
getting willing to pay the price.

The growing popularity of the live stock
show, and particularly of the Fat Stock
Show, is shown in the increased numbers of
cattle exhibited from all sections and in the
vastly increased attendance of live stock,
abattoir and other people. The Pittsburg
Fat Stock Show which closed at Pittsburg,
Pa., on Monday night, is a conspicuous in-
stance of this. There were collected in the
multitudinous pens of the Central Stock
Yards more than 250 carloads of cattle, hogs
and sheep. Every one of them was a butch-
er piece, ready for the block. There gathered
from twenty States were more than 75,000
people to see these cattle; some came to carry
cars of them to other cities for people to eat.
The interested diner was there with his eye
on the slick, nuggety built, well rounded up
steer and his ear up against some expert
breeder or buyer listening to the points which
go to make good beef or a good beef steer.

The general public were in a cattle school
with the object lessons before them. The
lessons could not help but be beneficial. The
purchasers of the 250 carloads of prize show
stock at the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show came
from every Eastern and many a Western
slaughterhouse center. And they took some
of these beef models back with them to furth-
er herald the prime beef era.

The fact that a big New York city abat-
toir man raced the bidding for a bunch of
steers up to nearly nine-and-a-quarter cents
per pound live weight and they were pur-
chased at 9½¢ by a large Pittsburg abat-
toir concern not only shows the quality of
stuff shown and the keen sense of apprecia-
tion shown for extra prime beef, but it shows
the high plane to which beef growing has
been developed. The tendency to more and
larger live stock shows and their increased
patronage by tradesmen and the populace is
a good omen for both the productive, the dis-
tributive and the consumptive market.

The live stock show is a feature of the prac-
tical nature of the American mind. It is also
a species of our practical education in im-
portant matters.

The show of blooded stock followed the old
county fair as an advance upon it. Then the
fat stock feature was naturally grafted upon
the exhibition of blooded stock as an advance
to cover the whole field. Then the show of
blooded stock and the show of fat stock each
became big enough and important enough
to go it alone. The high development of
both is ample evidence of the interest taken
in and the value of each.

The Pittsburg Fat Stock Show has set a
peg for any of its successors or imitators. It
brought together the largest and finest col-
lection of butcher cattle ready for the
slaughter floor that has ever been collected
for such a purpose in this or any other coun-
try, and it attracted a vast crowd to see the
exhibits.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

The American Cotton Oil Company, be-
sides being one of the best managed and,
hence, one of the most solid of our big com-
mercial enterprises, is a conspicuous in-
stance of the importance of the cotton oil in-
dustry of this country.

The audited and published annual state-
ment of the company shows its finances to

be in a sound and seaworthy condition. The assets are tangible and available, while its methods are safe and praiseworthy.

It is a remarkable circumstance that a corporation with a preferred and common stock capital of over \$30,000,000 and a gold bond issue of \$3,068,000 has, during the last twelve months, earned its 8 per cent. interest on these bonds, the 6 per cent. interest on its preferred stock, the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on its common stock, redeemed \$68,000 worth of its 8 per cent. gold bonds and then found itself in a strong enough position to convert the remainder (\$3,000,000) of the 8 per cent. gold bonds into a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fifteen year debentures, making an annual saving of \$105,000 in interest alone.

The founding and building of the American Cotton Oil Company is nearly simultaneous with that of the whole cotton oil business. At least it is the logical sequence and the outgrowth of the prosperous developments of the cotton oil industry of the South, and is a barometer of it.

It is such invested capital and such healthful enterprises that the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill would assassinate by crippling the output and the market not only of cotton oil but of the proprietary articles of food into which this product of the seed of the cotton plant go. The American Cotton Oil Company is an extensive manufacturer of food products into which cotton oil enters as a chief ingredient.

The healthful development of such paternal enterprises in our trade family means much for the growers of raw materials in the South, the manufacturers of factory machinery in the whole country and to the trade world which so largely handles the products of the oil mill, refinery and allied industries. The American Cotton Oil Company is to be congratulated.

A YEAR OF ADULTERATION.

People think that the word "imported" guarantees the purity of a foreign article. All a foreign thing has to do to have a long run at a high price in this country is just to come across the water from "Hold Henglan," "Von Deutschland" or from some other place outside of the United States. The world is full of rascals and they have not all refugeeed to this country. The British Local Government Board has issued the following as the results of a year's examination of English food articles:

	No. of Samples		Percentage	
	Examined.	Found Adulterated.	1899.	1898.
Milk	21,964	2,514	10.5	9.9
Bread	597	3	0.5	0.2
Flour	720	9	1.3	2.0
Butter	10,478	1,018	9.7	10.6
Coffee	1,929	145	7.5	10.0
Sugar	575	34	5.9	2.9
Mustard	693	22	3.2	3.9
Confectionery and Jam	511	14	2.7	2.9
Pepper	1,638	21	1.3	0.8
Tea	505	2	0.4	3.1
Lard	1,462	5	0.3	0.1
Wine	87	1	1.1	2.4
Beer	239	2	0.8	0.4
Spirits	4,724	611	12.9	12.4
Drugs	2,475	440	17.8	11.9
Other articles.	4,399	329	7.5	5.0
Total	53,066	4,970	9.4	8.7

If any one imagines that Johnny Bull is reading the books and papers without learn-

ing trade lessons he will be badly mistaken. The Britisher made wooden hams long before we got on to the wooden nutmeg racket. He has stuffed trade with all sorts of adulterated and artificial foods before we knew how. Germany and France were not behind. The word "imported" sits on a fake as easily as it does on a genuine article, to the benefit of the former substance.

THE RABBIT IN TRADE.

Rabbits are small things, but like microbes and measles, they play havoc with men and things when they get thick and spread over large areas. They literally eat up things. New South Wales, Australia, once had nearly 100,000,000 sheep. That colony now has less than 50,000,000. The drouths of the country have been bad enough, but the rabbits have been the worst pest which ever afflicted the land of the New South Welshman.

The area really devastated by bunny is more than 100,000,000 acres. In one year there have been killed over 26,000,000 rabbits and their skins paid for by the Government under the "Rabbit Destruction Act." Probably twice as many died on the grassless plains, by poison or from starvation or thirst in their own warrens within the fenced in area or out upon the bare broad earth from which they ate every vestige of grass or leaf which fed them and the hapless sheep of the Western backblocks along the Darling river and its contiguous territory.

London is opening a frozen rabbit market for the colonies. There were imported into Great Britain last year more than 40,000,000 lbs. of frozen rabbits and more than 10,000,000 rabbit skins for fur and skin uses. This is some compensation, but not enough for the loss of 50,000,000 sheep in one colony—fully 30,000,000 of the loss due directly to the devastation of rabbits—and the financial wreck of the banks of the country in 1892 when financial institutions closed their doors with liabilities at more than \$400,000,000. The Australian rabbit is becoming the commercial competitor of the Australian sheep, both for the grass on the ranch and for the consumptive market of the frozen meat trade. Australia ships as much of one as the other.

Iceland gets most of its food from Denmark. Then come Great Britain and Norway and Sweden in the order named as food purveyors to the far northern isle. During 1895-97 the value of imports from Great Britain into Iceland has risen from \$460,000 to \$530,000.

As a result of a deputation from the Butchers' Association waiting upon the Markets Sub-Committee, it has been decided that the Smithfield Cattle Market shall be scheduled in the next Corporation Bill as one of the alternative sites for the erection of public abattoirs and wholesale dead meat market. The other site is at Clough Road and Edmund Road, London.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Programme Committee.

Hon. John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, has announced in Denver, Col., the following committee to prepare the programme for the fourth annual convention of the association at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 15 to 18:

Dr. Charles Gresswell, of Denver; Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Ind.; A. C. Halliwell, of Chicago, Ill.; A. E. De Ricqlès, of Denver; Bruce McCullough, of South Omaha; M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The general committee on arrangements met in Salt Lake City last Saturday.

GROUT BILL DECEMBER 6.

One of the first orders to be considered when Congress convenes will be the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill which is scheduled to come up on December 6.

Apropos of the unjust warfare being waged by the butter interests to kill the oleomargarine industry of this country, it is interesting to observe that the price of "Elgin creamery butter" in Cincinnati, O., has been advanced 2 cents a pound. If the oleomargarine industry were killed through the passage of the iniquitous Grout bill "Elgin creamery" would not stop at a 2-cent rise.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Thanksgiving is next Thursday. The President and the Governor have said so. The trade will doubtless take the day off, duly return thanks for past prosperity and point a hope for more in the future. The following is the President's proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity where-with He has endowed us, for seed time and harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies, and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His Divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

William McKinley.
By the president, John Hay, Secretary of State.

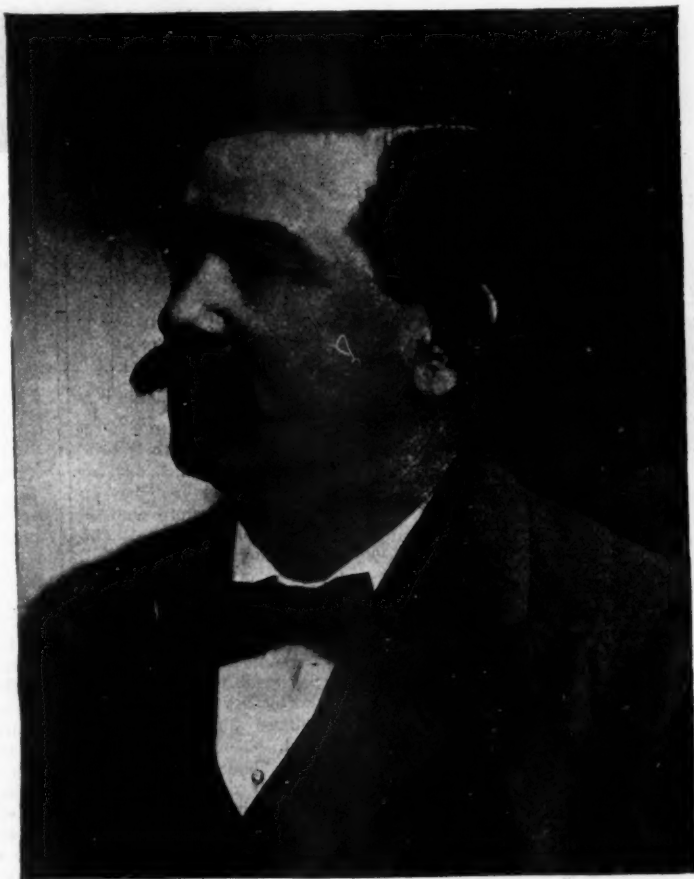
SIMON O'DONNELL—HE MADE THE SHOW.*

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

"The man behind the gun" isn't a circumstance to the man behind a big live stock enterprise and a successful fat stock show of the dimensions of the one which has just closed at Pittsburg, Pa.

Simon O'Donnell, the general manager of the Pittsburg Central Stockyards, is a human miracle. The man who facetiously suggested that a committee of safety should be appointed to tell Mr. O'Donnell when he was tired was nearer the truth of the case than he imagined.

Simon O'Donnell is a man with a record and he can do more business to the square inch in a given length of time than any man the writer knows. He can hear more men at one time and properly handle each of them than any ten men I know in these slick, quick United States. He is business all over, inside and outside. With all his good nature, bonhomie and interminable pleasantry no man has ever accused Simon O'Donnell of being a "kidder," a "jollier" or a bluffer. He is a ceaseless, tireless engine of activity working both ends—head and feet—at high pressure all the time. This hell-may-care, slam-bang, rustling hustler thinks and acts in his boots, does it three times over before most men begin to think. He can tear a proposition to pieces in a twinkling for its core, hull fakes and "jobs" like a machine, deliver a matured plan or a thought like as if it were a mental rifle



MR. SIMON O'DONNELL,
General Manager Pittsburg Central Stock Yards.

shot and hit the bull's eye every time. Incision and instantaneous decision are O'Donnell's cardinal points. With it all is fine judgment and a faithful memory. He is known to nearly every living meat and live stock man and he knows almost every one of them in this country.

Some one said that Simon O'Donnell nearly knew every beef steer in the land. No man speaks aught but good of him. He is the personification of honesty in business and honorable in all of his methods and transactions. His bare word is as good as a gold note for whatever he gives it. He treats people squarely and fairly. He never sued a man nor was he ever sued by one during his eventful and busy life. He never begged a man for a job or a dollar in his life, but richly earned both, and, in the kindness of his big heart, he never turned a beggar away if he had a dollar hardby to give him. He has friends from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf; thousands of them among our best and biggest people.

Simon O'Donnell, who created the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which has closed in a blaze of glory, is the general manager of the immense stockyards at East Liberty. He was born in Ireland not too many years ago and came to the United States when only 18 months old. He is really a New York boy. He has been a live stock man all his life as the following splendid record will show:

When a mere "kid" he hung onto calftails over in Jersey City and took his chances. In

*This cut by courtesy Pittsburg Daily Livestock Journal.

his boyhood days he drove cattle for the New York butchers at the Forty-fourth street market, and that was no easy job.

In 1862 he went to Illinois with the Hon. Frank Harris, of Champagne county of that State. From there he went to Chicago where, when only a lad 16 years old, he had charge of the shipping of contract cattle out of that city. This was still in 1862.

From Chicago Simon O'Donnell went back to Jersey to take charge of the Communipaw (N. J.) stockyards, and remained in charge of those stockyards until they were abandoned. In 1872 he was engaged to take charge of the old-time Cove stockyards of Jersey City under the late D. H. Sherman and Sam W. Allerton, the farmer cattle king. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Allerton at once saw his sterling qualities and put him to selling cattle to the butchers of New York. He successfully sold cattle in this way until 1882. Mr. Allerton had a wider field for young O'Donnell and took him back to Chicago to look after his live stock interests in the West, where he successfully bought and sold thousands upon thousands of export cattle.

Mr. O'Donnell stayed in Chicago until he was called to Pittsburg less than three years ago to manage the Pittsburg Central stockyards.

Simon O'Donnell was sent over to England with the first consignment of export beef which this country shipped to the English market. He was sent by Sam W. Allerton and sailed on a National line steamer March 4, 1876, from New York. He has been in the live beef export game ever since. So has Mr. Allerton, with Simon as the genius in the movement of the Allerton cattle.

"Simon the tanner" and Simon the live stock man, will go down to history as great in their own lines. The "King of Ireland," as O'Donnell is known and called all over this country, can talk to more men at one time than any ten men I know in the world. He can listen to them all as they talk to him, answer each, satisfy each and let each feel that he was the especial favorite of the one man into whose ears all are buzzing. He has, perhaps, more acquaintances among live stock men than any dozen men alive. He put his whole self into the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, pulled others in and made it a monumental success. That is Simon O'Donnell as every one sees and knows him.

TEXAS COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, November 20.—The oil markets seem to be quiet all around. Neither buyers nor sellers disposed to do much trading, particularly in Texas. Twenty-five and one-half cents is bid with but few sales, as mills are not disposed to accept that price. They prefer to finish deliveries of oil sold and await further developments. Meal and cake, good inquiry with \$21 to \$21.25 bid, and some sales at \$21.50. Linters unchanged; 3c to 3½c, according to quality. Seed \$11 to \$12 f. o. b. stations.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, November 23.—Market dull and quiet. Mills holding for 26½ cents Memphis. Sale of 2,000 barrels reported at this price.

A New Cottonseed Oil Mill.

Cullman, Ala., Nov. 22.—The cottonseed oil mill, which will be run in connection with the Cullman Cotton Company's ginners, has commenced operations. The mill has a capacity of twenty-five tons per day, and gives employment to a large number of men. The company will put in a guano factory, to be ready for operation early next year.

THE PITTSBURG FAT STOCK SHOW.*

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

The Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which opened on the 16th inst. in Pittsburg, Pa., and closed with the superb banquet at the East-End Hotel the 19th, is a matter of the past and goes down to history with its own great record.

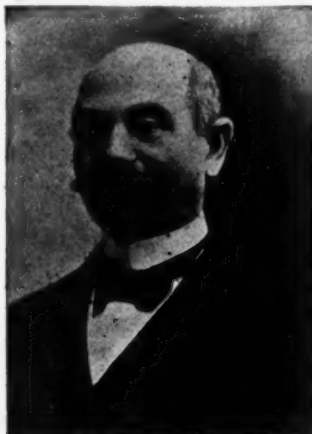
Pittsburg has covered herself with glory, and Simon O'Donnell, the general manager of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards and the creator of this record-making exposition, is the idol of the hour and justly so.

At one end of the Smoky City carload upon carload of live stock arrived from many States and from many noted ranches and stockfarms to fill the ample pens which had been made ready for them. At the other end of the city there rolled in other trainloads of the best-known judges, growers, buyers, sellers and slaughterers of live stock in this country to fill the hotels and subsequently the grounds which yarded the prime cattle, hogs and sheep that had come in from far and near to meet each other in friendly competition for coveted blue ribbons and to meet the scrutinizing gaze of the thousands upon thousands of visitors who had gathered there to see fine bovine flesh in its live form.

The Pennsylvania Railroad made things so comfortable for the myriad of guests while fetching them in that the journey was more like the environments of a dream than an actual transit through space on wheels. The

possessed his mind with delight. Well, that is the way the Pennsylvania Railroad carried the guests to Pittsburg.

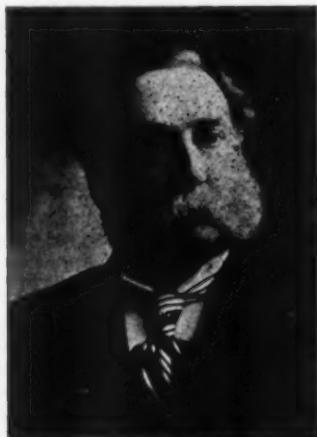
The hotels there were packed to the door. The New York two carloads went to the Schenley (the Waldorf-Astoria of Pittsburg). This magnificent hostelry would be an ornament and a luxury in the most exclusive part of New York city or Chicago or any other city where the combination of palace and hostelry is welcomed. Messrs. Krumbholz and Riley, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Schenley, are young, gallant and most estimable hosts. Pittsburg herself is an ideal host. Even Charlie Baker and the other Chicago boys admitted that much, if the city was distressingly "dry" on Sunday, and no "wink" would go.



MR. ISAAC BLUMENTHAL,
New York, President United Dressed Beef Co.,
one of the Cattle Judges.

But to the show itself, for it merits more space than I have to give to it.

There were more than 250 carloads of live stock sent in for competition at this event. Nearly 100,000 people went out to see the fine exhibits of heeves, hogs and sheep during the four days' run of the exhibition. There were more prime butcher cattle exhibited at this show than ever came together in competition at any live stock show in the world's history. It was the greatest exhibition of prime fat cattle ready for the slaughter floor that were ever shown in this or any other country. The cattle consisted of Herefords, Polled Angus and other Shorthorn breeds, of well rounded and handy sizes. These store cattle were gathered from twenty States and not one was unfit to be a prize winner.



MR. D. G. CULVER,
Jersey City, a Judge in the Cattle Department.

noise of the steel gear and the steel way beneath was deadened and taken away. The angles and jars of hurried transit were smoothed from the course; comfort and luxury and ease surrounded the traveler and

(The cuts in this report were courteously lent us by the Pittsburg Daily Live Stock Journal, published in the interests of the breeder, feeder and farmer.)

Scarcely a hair's breadth divided those which took prizes and those that did not.

This was the first fat stock show in the world where the entire exhibits were sold at auction on the spot. The auction was a notable success and the auctioneer a crackerjack.



MR. AARON LEVY,
Brooklyn, who was one of the Judges on
Sheep and Lambs.

In less than two hours Mr. W. D. Blair, of Indianapolis, the auctioneer in question, had sold nearly \$500,000 worth of beeves at record prices.

The top notch in the bidding was reached when Richard Webber, the brainy proprietor of the Harlem Packing House, New York city, and H. B. Du Plan, buyer for the Pittsburg Provision Company, pulled away from all competitors in the field in their determination to get the blue ribboned Polled Angus carload which had won the grand sweepstakes over the thousands of seemingly faultless Hereford and Shorthorn competitive beeves on exhibition. These two plucky buyers shoved up the price to each other doggedly as the immense concourse of onlookers alternately yelled "Hurrah for New York!" "Hurrah for Pittsburg!"

The bidding shot past the \$8 mark, then raced up to \$9. Webber at once set the high peg at \$9.10. Du Plan made it \$9.25. The daring New Yorker hesitated a moment, then gallantly lifted his hat to Pittsburg and retired, letting the coveted black steers and their "blue Peter" go to the big provision company on Herr's Island. At the close of this spirited contest one mighty shout rent the air for Pittsburg, for the Pittsburg Provision Company, which had set the top notch for a beef steer, and for the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show, which had brought the cattle, the buyers and the sellers together. A rous-

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ing cheer was then sent up for Richard Webber, of the Harlem Packing House, of New York city, for his dashing bidding, and a rip roaring "tiger" for Simon O'Donnell, the hero and master mind of the whole show. Then the regular sale proceeded with nervy buyers backing their judgment.

There was not an unpleasant incident during the whole show. When the clouds had cleared and auctioneer Blair's voice had hushed its eloquence it was found that Ike Blumenthal, President of the United Dressed Beef Co., treasurer Lewis Samuels and Jake Israelson, of the same company; Aaron Buchsbaum, Judge Culver, Goldstein and other New York boys had made the pace hot, bought a lot of cattle at high figures and cut out the gait for those who got the rest of the cattle at top notches.

The McCandless boys and Harlan, of Philadelphia, set a hot gait, too, for seekers after good Christmas beef.

I will say more about the excellence of this show next week in my concluding account of it.

There were many large and important delegations in attendance.

In the New York delegation were:

Sol. Levy, D. G. Culver, Ed Fox, Geo. Dickerson, W. A. Sherman, Myer Myer, S. Levy, Chas. Ehler, E. L. Kearns, Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Samuels, Jacob Israelson, John McCluskey, Geo. W. Francis, H. Block, Richard Webber, John Pearson, A. H. Eppstein, Leon Alexander, staff of The National Provisioner; Aaron Levy, Col. J. F. Hobbs, editor of The National Provisioner; Gus Shamburg, Sam Nagle, Abe Strauss, Sam Goldstein and Dr. Letts.

Messrs. Joseph Stern, Charles Kaughman, Fred Joseph and Ben Nauss were to have gone but could not get away.

In the big Chicago delegation were:

L. B. Doud, G. W. Shannon, Louis Pfaelzer, C. W. Baker, M. P. Buel, G. B. Van Norman, A. G. Leonard, C. A. McCracken, C. A. Mallory, W. E. Skinner, E. Egan, R. S. Murray, A. Weaver, H. C. Ingwerson, S. E. Wood, Charles Haas, James Nelson, H. M. Turner, T. Tipton, T. H. Brown, James Bradburn and W. H. Mallory.

Philadelphia sent the following among others:

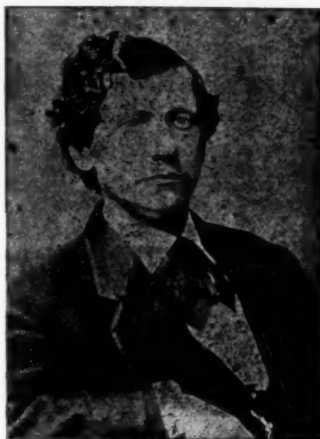
John McArdle, R. Maynes, M. Loeb, Wm. Smith, Charles Harlan, Louis Reining, Less McCandless, Thomas B. Shriver, Alex Christie, G. Pfund, Harry Herbot, Lew LaMartz, Chas. Dengler, Geo. Schwartz, Geo. Roesch, Frank Clark, Gus. Shamburg, Metz Erisman, Ben Cook, John Gross, Thos. B. Donnelly, Wm. Mills, Fred Hausenfus, John

Gartland, Harry Ridey, Fred Sheets and Thos. B. Shriver, Jr.

Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis and other important centers sent up delegations of representative men.

There were also present such well known stockmen as:

H. W. Dent, S. E. Dorsey, W. Va.; J. R. Van Orsdell, Youngstown, O.; Darling Bros., J. Darling, Reuben Jones and David Hunter, also from Ohio; the Pennells from Kansas, Ill.; Dr. E. E. Guinn, Oakland, Ill.; Bell Coons from Franklin, Ind.; Shelby Curtis, Paris, Ill., and a thousand others.



MR. C. H. DENGLER, Philadelphia, Pa., who was one of the Judges on Cattle.

The following judges passed upon the fine conditioned stock sent in for their decision:

Judges on Cattle.

Mr. Isaac Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York. Mr. D. G. Culver, of Sherman & Culver, Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, N. J. Mr. John McArdle, cattle broker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles H. Dengler, wholesale slaughterer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Abe Lehman, of Lehman Bros., exporters, Baltimore, Md.

Col. Wm. E. Houseman, of Myers & Houseman, exporters, Baltimore, Md.

Judges on Hogs.

Mr. F. E. Humphrey, manager of J. P. Squire & Co., Boston, Mass.

Mr. E. A. Blackshire, commission merchant, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. G. Pfund, slaughterer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judges on Sheep.

Mr. Aaron Levy, slaughterer, New York. Mr. M. J. Erisman, commission merchant, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. William Linn, commission merchant, of Baltimore, Md.

For The National Provisioner and myself, I wish to thank General Manager Simon O. Donnell, of the stockyards; Mr. W. A. Sherman, of the Central Stockyards of Jersey City; District P. A. Watt, of the P. R. R. system at Pittsburg; the Tolin Commission Company, "Drovers' Journal," "Stockman," proprietors of Hotel Schenley and others for countless courtesies and assistance.

PRIZE COMPETITORS.

Full List of Exhibitors in all Classes at the Great Fat Stock Show.

Following are the entries for the premiums awarded on cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs:

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE.

For the best load of cattle, regardless of breed, 12 head or more, premium, \$300.

ENTRIES.

Ed. Flanagan, Whiteland, Ind.; Edmondson & Richardson, Clayton, Ind.; J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.; W. O. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.; Geo. Powell, Franklin, Ind.; Robert McFall, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill.; W. J. Hunter, Paris, Ill.; Anderson Bros., Plainfield, Ind.; E. E. Gwinn, Oakland, Ill.; G. H. Augustus, Paris, Ill.; H. F. Pinnell, Paris, Ill.; Leroy Templeton, Rose Lawn, Ind.; A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill.; J. W. Houck, Greencastle, Ind.; J. C. Walker, Clayton, Ind.; J. C. Clay, North Salem, Ind.; Charles Stuart, Knightstown, Ind.

HEREFORDS.

First premium, \$200. Second premium, \$100. Third premium, \$50.

ENTRIES.

J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one load; H. F. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one load; W. O. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one load; G. H. Augustus, Paris, Ill., three loads yearlings; J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill., one load yearlings; W. J. Hunter, Paris, Ill., one load; E. E. Gwinn, Oakland, Ill., one load; Robert McFall, Terre Haute, Ind., one load; Geo. Powell, Franklin, Ind., one load; Ed Flanagan, Whiteland, Ind., one load.

SHORTHORNS.

First premium, \$200. Second premium, \$100. Third premium, \$50.

ENTRIES.

E. E. Gwinn, Oakland, Ill., one load; Robert McFall, Terre Haute, Ind., one load; J.

The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

Lard AND Refining Co.

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

27 & 29 BEAVER
STREET,
NEW YORK.

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

PURE REFINED LARD.

E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., six loads; W. O. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one load; J. W. Houck, Greencastle, Ind., two loads; J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill., four loads; W. J. Hunter, Paris, Ill., two loads; J. C. Walker, Clayton, Ind., one load; Edmondson & Richardson, Clayton, Ind., one load; Anderson Bros., Plainfield, Ind., two loads; Geo. Powell, Franklin, Ind., one load; Ed. Flanagan, Whiteland, Ind., one load; J. C. Clay, North Salem, Ind., one load; Leroy Templeton, Rose Lawn, Ind., one load; Chas. Stuart, Knightstown, Ind., one load; L. Bird, Greensburg, Ind., one load; Moler & Odbert, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, one load; R. Watson, Unionvillecenter, Ohio, one load; J. Needy, one load; Wm. M. Hite, Port William, Ohio, one load yearlings.

POLLED ANGUS OR GALLOWAYS.

First premium, \$200. Second premium, \$100. Third premium, \$50.

ENTRIES.

Leroy Templeton, Rose Lawn, Ind., one load; A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill., two loads; E. E. Gwinn, Oakland, Ill., one load; J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one load; J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill., one load; Robert McFall, Terre Haute, Ind., one load; W. J. Hunter, Paris, Ill., one load.

BEST INDIVIDUAL SPAYED OR BARREN HEIFER.

First premium, \$40. Second premium, \$25. Third premium, \$10.

ENTRIES.

Lee Brookshire, Ladoga, Ind., one Hereford and one Shorthorn; J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one Hereford; H. F. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., one Hereford; W. E. Darling, Perrysville, Ohio, one; Darling Bros., Nellie, Ohio, two; J. R. Van Orsdel, Youngstown, Ohio, three; L. Harper, Caldwell, one; W. C. Wilburn, Knightstown, Ind., one.

BEST INDIVIDUAL BULL.

First premium, \$40. Second premium, \$25. Third premium, \$10.

ENTRIES.

Lee Brookshire, Ladoga, Ind., one Hereford; J. Jones, Atwater, Ohio, one black Polled Angus; P. Whittlesey, Atwater, Ohio, one black Polled Angus; Willis M. Sturges, Mansfield, Ohio, two black Polled Angus; R. Watson, Unionvillecenter, Ohio, one Hereford; Fred Snider, Gas City, Ind., two Shorthorns; J. R. Van Orsdel, Youngstown, Ohio, one Polled Angus.

BEST INDIVIDUAL STEERS.

First premium, \$50. Second premium, \$30. Third premium, \$20.

ENTRIES.

J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill., two; G. H. Augustus, Paris, Ill., two; J. C. Walker, Clayton, Ind., one; J. C. Clay, North Salem, Ind., one.

HEAVIEST WEIGHT STEER.

Schenley Hotel silver cup, value \$50. Hon. Frank McClain, Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa., one. W. C. Welborn, Knightstown, Ind., one.

HOGS.

For the best double deck load, 100 hogs or more, one premium, \$100.

ENTRIES.

Baum & Co., Sweetzer, Ind., one double deck; T. J. Lamb, Richmond, Ind., one double deck; D. W. Gregory, Hartford City, Ind., one double deck; R. H. Deyo, Derby, Ohio, one double deck; Kirk & Porter, New Holland, O., one double deck.

For the best single deck of hogs, 50 head or more: First premium, \$100. Second premium, \$50. Third premium, \$25.

ENTRIES.

W. Beach, West Jefferson, Ohio, one S. D.; Geo. Maxwell, Summit Sta., Ohio, one S. D.; Frank Martin, Cambridge City, Ind., one S. D.; Martin Worl, Millville, Ind., one S. D.; W. R. Richards, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, one S. D.; W. C. Welborn, Knightstown, Ind., one S. D.; J. Needy & Co., Madison Co., Ohio, one S. D.; J. A. Black, Millville, Ind., one S. D.

For the best 25 hogs shown, premium \$25.

ENTRIES.

T. J. Lamb, Richmond, Ind.; Baum & Co., Sweetzer, Ind.; Geo. Maxwell, Summit Sta., Ohio; D. W. Gregory, Hartford City, Ind.

SHEEP.

For best load, single or double deck, 100 head or more. First premium, \$100. Second premium, \$50. Third premium, \$25.

ENTRIES.

James Dodd, Independence, Pa., one load; P. McBane, East Liverpool, Ohio, one load.

LAMBS.

For best single or double deck, 100 head or more. First premium, \$100. Second premium, \$50. Third premium, \$25.

ENTRIES.

Moler & Odbert, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, two single decks; Samuel Hagans, Nellie, Ohio, one S. D.; J. D. Hanna & Co., Hancock Co., Ohio, one S. D.; E. D. Sargent, Mercer, Pa., one D. D.

Prize Winners and the Prices They Brought Per 100 lbs. Live Weight at Auction.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

1st and Grand Sweepstakes. A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill.; 15 steers, 1,465 lbs., sold to Pittsburg Provision Co., for \$9.25 per 100 lbs. live weight.

2nd. J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill., 14 steers, 1,616 lbs., sold to Guckenheimer, of New York, for \$7 per 100 lbs. live weight.

3rd. A. A. Armstrong; 16 steers, 1,456 lbs., sold to C. Harlan, of Philadelphia, for \$6.75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HEREFORDS.

1st. Harrison Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.; 15 steers, 1,368 lbs., sold to A. Ottmann & Co., New York, for \$8 per 100 lbs., live weight.

2nd. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill.; 15 steers, 1,508 lbs., sold to Ottmann & Co., for \$4 per 100 lbs., live weight.

3rd. Geo. Powell, Franklin, Ind.; 12 steers, 1,416 lbs., sold to McCandless, Reining & Co., Philadelphia, for \$6.25 per 100 lbs., live weight.

SHORTHORNS.

1st. J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill.; 15 steers, 1,640 lbs., sold to C. Roush, of New York, for \$6.50 per 100 lbs., live weight.

2nd. Jacob Needy, Allegheny, Pa.; 12 steers, 1,576 lbs., sold to Ottmann & Co., for \$6.50 per 100 lbs., live weight.

3rd. R. Watson, Unionvillecenter, Ohio; 12 steers, 1,520 lbs., sold to McCandless, Reining & Co., for \$6.30 per 100 lbs., live weight.

Best Individual Steer—East End Hotel Stakes.

1st. Chas. Stuart, Knightstown, Ind., (Shorthorn), 1,760 lbs.; sold with load of Shorthorns for \$6.80 per 100 lbs.

2nd. J. D. Hunter & Son, Paris, Ill. (Angus), 1,800 lbs.; sold with load of Angus for \$7 per 100 lbs.

3rd. Chas. Stuart (Angus); sold with load of Shorthorns for \$6.80 per 100 lbs.

Heaviest Steer—Schenley Hotel Prize.

1st. Hon. Frank McClain, Lancaster, Pa., 2,860 lbs.; sold to Harry Herbott, of Philadelphia, for \$7 per 100 lbs.

Best Fat Bull.

1st. P. Whittlesey & Co., Atwater, Ohio (Angus), 2,100 lbs.; \$6.10 per 100 lbs.

2nd. R. Watson, Unionvillecenter, Ohio (Hereford), 1,900 lbs.; \$5.60 per 100 lbs.

3rd. R. & W. Watson, Youngstown, Ohio (Shorthorn), 2,300 lbs.; \$5.10 per 100 lbs.

Best Individual Heifer.

1st. L. C. Harper, Caldwell, Ohio (Hereford), 1,150 lbs.; \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

2nd. J. R. Van Orsdel, Youngstown, Ohio (Shorthorn), 1,490 lbs.; \$4.90 per 100 lbs.

3rd. W. E. Darling, Perrysville, Ohio, Shorthorn.

Sheep—Best 100 Head.

1st. P. McBane, East Liverpool, Ohio, on open wools; sold to Holmes & Clark, Philadelphia, for \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

2nd. J. M. Adams, Coshocton, Ohio, on open wools; sold for \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

3rd. J. Dodds, Independence, Pa., on fine wools; sold to Holmes & Clark, \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

Lambs—Best 100 Head.

1st. Samuel Hagan, Nellie, Ohio; sold to Pittsburg Provision Co., for \$5.65 per 100 lbs. live weight.

2nd. Pore & Hanna, New Stark, Ohio; sold for \$5.75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

3rd. Moler & Odbert, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; sold for \$5.80 per 100 lbs. live weight.

Hogs—Single Deck, 50 or More.

1st. J. A. Black, Millville, Ind., 50 head Poland-Chinas, 211 lbs.; sold to Squires, of Boston, for \$5.05 per 100 lbs. live weight.

2nd. J. Needy & Co., 50 head of Chester Whites, 225 lbs.; sold to Squires for \$5.05 per 100 lbs. live weight.

3rd. Geo. Maxwell, Summit Station, Ohio, 82 head, Berkshires; 236 lbs.; sold to Bels-wanger Bros., Philadelphia, for \$5.10 per 100 lbs., live weight.

Best 25 Head—Reiber Hotel Prize.

Geo. Kirk, New Holland, Ohio; sold to Squires, for \$5.05 per 100 lbs., live weight.

(Concluded next week.)

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION BRIEFS.

New feature added will be show of draft horses each night in the large amphitheater.

Entries of live stock three times as large as those of the World's Columbian Exposition.

New building, 600 x 150 feet, erected alongside amphitheater, which is 600 x 205 feet, for the exhibits. There are also 20 large barns. All the buildings fitted with electric lights, steam heat and all conveniences.

Packers will bring three Pullman carloads of Eastern expert butchers, and will have a fine display; also will show the manufacture of forty different products to the visitors.

Governors of all States and Territories invited, and nearly all have written acceptance.

England, Germany and France will be represented as also are expected all other nations.

President Diaz, of Mexico, will be a visitor, and will send also a large delegation from the Agricultural Department of Mexico.

The Minister of Agriculture of Canada will attend, and with him 500 persons directly connected with the live stock interests of the Dominion.

Every railroad running into Chicago has offered one fare for round-trip tickets good for twenty days.

W. E. Skinner, W. H. Thompson, Jr., C. A. Mallory and D. O. Lively returned from Pittsburg well and hearty, and well pleased with the show.

FRED W. WOLF CO.

The Fred W. Wolf Company, of Chicago, have recently closed the following contracts:

The Alliance Milling Company, Denton, Tex., 20-ton ice making plant complete; Columbia Ice Company, Cleveland, O., 50-ton ice making plant complete; Yoakum Ice Company, Yoakum, Tex., 15-ton ice making machine; Iowa Institute for Feeble-minded Children, Glenwood, Ia., 12-ton refrigerating plant; Fred Bauernschmidt, American Brewery, Baltimore, Md., 100-ton refrigerating plant; Meese & Gottfried Co., San Francisco, Cal., 3-ton ice making plant for Hawaiian Islands; Traders' Hygienic Ice Company, New York city, 50-ton ice making plant; The John Cudahy Packing Company, Wichita, Kan., direct expansion piping for packing-house; John Buehler, Steubenville, Ohio, direct expansion piping for new stock house; Norfolk Ice Company, Norfolk, Va., 19 sections of ammonia condenser galvanized with steam condenser for their hygeia plant; Engesser Brewing & Malting Co., St. Peter, Minn., direct expansion piping, attemperators, etc.; J. Fred Wiessner, Baltimore, Md., 12-ton ice making plant.

The American Tin Plate Company, of Chicago, Ill., has repeatedly duplicated their orders for Cross Oil Filters and are now using 19 filters in their plant. This speaks well for the popularity of the Cross.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Monday's and Tuesday's receipts of hogs nearly 90,000, an increase of nearly 20,000 over the same time last year. No wonder the market fell a few.

W. E. Skinner and D. O. Lively are two of the busiest men on earth, and are bound to make the forthcoming stock show a howling success.

Statement of Health Department, week ending Nov. 17: Condemnation at the Union Stockyards, Chicago: Cattle, 31,418 lbs.; sheep, 500 lbs.; hogs, 60,110 lbs.; calves, 180 lbs. Total, 92,208 lbs.

Exporters bought cattle last week as follows: Morris, 738; Shamburg, 698; Swift, 1,113; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 179; Johnstone, 100; Armour, 346; Ewart Bros., 135; Hathaway, 15; and Brauer, 250; making a total of 3,574 head, or 226 cars. The total last week was 2,979 head, and a year ago 1,977 head.

Shipments of cattle last week were quite large and were distributed mainly as follows: For export, 226 cars; to New York, 260; Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 10; Hammond, 252; Pittsburg, 12; Western feeders, 287. The total was 1,230 cars, against 1,007 last week and 941 a year ago.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were as follows: Armour, 49,400; Anglo-American, 20,300; Boyd & Lunham, 15,900; Hammond, 4,100; Lipton, 10,200; Morris, 14,300; Swift, 33,000; butchers, 11,000; Omaha Packing Company, 7,500; making a total of 167,600, against 117,100 the previous week, 185,300 a year ago, and 207,300 two years ago.

Receipts of cattle last week were the heaviest since the week ending Dec. 7, 1895, when over 71,000 head were received. At the four leading markets the supply was far beyond the average and the total for the week reaches over 171,000 head, against 94,900 last week, and 159,600 a year ago.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade membership sold on Tuesday for \$2,050 net to buyer.

Negotiations which seemed in a fair way to result in giving the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies the right to handle Board of Trade Quotations have been broken off. The Board of Trade desired the local ticker service to remain under the control of the Cleveland Telegraph Company. The companies are supplying the Pacific Coast with New York quotations, and these conditions may lead the exchange to establish the proposed telegraph company, with the Cleveland company as a feeder.

The following members of the Chicago Board of Trade were appointed as delegates to the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, which met Tuesday in St. Louis: H. F. Dousman, B. A. Eckhart, W. J. Pope, W. H. Chadwick, R. S. Lyon, Samuel A. McClean, Jr., George F. Geist, George S. Bridge and George W. Stone.

FREE COOKING SCHOOL.

Kidney, Terrapin Style.—Be sure that the kidneys are fresh. Split them in halves; trim off with a sharp-pointed knife as carefully as possible the sinews and fat that are inside. Cut the kidneys into small pieces, put in stewpan and cover with cold water. Stand on a moderate fire and bring almost to the boiling point. Drain this water off, cover

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSCH & CO. 122 PEARL ST. NEW YORK
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

with fresh cold water and heat again. Do this three times, each time being careful that it does not boil, or the kidney will be hard and tough. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan; when melted add to it one tablespoonful of flour, mix, and add a half-pint of milk. Stir constantly until it boils. Add the kidney; salt and pepper to taste. Stir until the kidney is thoroughly heated. Take from the fire, add the yolk of egg, two tablespoonfuls of sherry and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Serve immediately. This is a delicious way of dressing calf's liver.—Chicago Journal.

Packinghouse and General Trade Notes.

Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, granted license by Secretary of State, Nov. 16. Capital stock increased from \$3,500,000 to \$7,000,000. Mr. Michael Cudahy says the increase is solely on account of extended business requiring additional capital.

Roloson's estimate of stocks is: Pork, 37,005 bbls.; lard, 6,549 tcs.; and short ribs, 1,740,000 lbs.

Cooperage firm at 82½¢ for pork barrels and \$1.00 for lard tierces.

Common stockholders of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court Saturday asking that the proposed liquidation of the concern be restrained. They fear that if liquidation is carried out as proposed the preferred stockholders will be the only beneficiaries.

There is some talk of the Hammond Company taking over the International property. The Hammond people say that their great effort is now directed towards developing the present assets of the newly-formed Hammond company.

Of the three new fire houses soon to be opened in Chicago one will be given by Mr. P. D. Armour, President of Armour & Co. His gift will be the firehouse on Goose Island, where the huge grain elevators are located.

There was bought from the Chicago market last week 100,000 hides. It is believed that the concern that bought them, the United States Leather Company, are looking for higher prices. The extra high prices of last year for Chicago hides are being gradually approached. Native steers are now being held at 13¢ and Texas steers at 12½¢.

The rules prepared by the city attorney of Omaha, Neb., governing the city's meat inspection, have been placed in the hands of the advisory board, awaiting their adoption and passage by the city council.

A. & F. Pears, limited, manufacturers of Pears soap, have in the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City, Mo., sued the George S. Pears Company, of that city, to prevent it from using the name "Pears" on its products.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the International Packing Company held Tuesday, on motion of John Hatley a committee was appointed to make a recommendation for the company's future course of disposition of the property and assets. An adjourned meeting will be held next Tuesday to hear the report of the committee, which consists of the following: W. H. Henkle, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, representing bondholders; Edwin A. Potter, American Trust and Savings Bank, representing stockholders; E. A. Shedd, R. G. Tennant, John

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

Hately. President Josiah Stiles, in his address, submits to stockholders the question whether it will be best to raise more capital or go into liquidation.

Preparations have been made for the establishment of another big packinghouse in the stockyards district. One object will be to distribute to consumers what is known to the Hebrews as "kosher" meat.

Work has already begun on the foundations of the buildings—two \$200,000 ones—for which the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company took out permits on Wednesday to build at the stockyards.

Neill's estimate of this year's cotton crop is 9,750,000 bales.

Mr. A. C. Halliwell, who has been for twenty-three years a live stock reporter and editor, has vacated his chair in the editorial sanctum of the "Daily Drovers' Journal" and joined the "Chicago Live Stock World" as full partner, with the editorship of this bright newspaper. We heartily wish Mr. Halliwell every success.

Mr. Y. A. Hartman, the former editor of "The Chicago Live Stock Journal," has formed a partnership with his brother, and together they will run a democratic newspaper "The Gazette," Kenosha, Wis.

Frank E. Moore has assumed the editorship of the "Daily Drovers' Journal," published at the Union Stockyards. Mr. Moore is well equipped to undertake this position. C. A. McCracken is associate editor. The National Provisioner heartily wishes the gentlemen the success they deserve.

More than the usual demand for the fancy sorts of groceries has prevailed during the opening days of this week and the latter part of last. In other directions the trade of the week has been of the volume usually expected at this time in the season, and values have shown few changes.

Following the example of several other branches of business, representatives of the grocery trade have organized the Wholesale Grocers' Bowling League, with the following officers: President, Sherman W. Smith; vice-president, Mark H. Levey; treasurer, W. H. Chalmers; secretary, W. F. Hoeft; assistant secretary, Robert Brooks.

Railroad Notes.

Train Takes Its Own Picture.

After repeated failures to secure a satisfactory negative of a train in motion, Ayrault Green, an expert Chicago photographer, recently made the Burlington's Denver Flyer take its own picture. This he accomplished by an electric switch which, when connected with the rail, closes the circuit as soon as it is struck by the engine. The switch communicates with a set of dry cells, and thence to a shutter release.

When the successful test was made, the switch was put in place about six feet behind the spot where it was calculated that the front of the engine would appear when the shutter was released. When the engine struck the switch it closed the circuit, the

high-speed shutter moved, and the picture was correctly registered on the center of the plate.

The Fast Mail.

The new daily fast mail train recently put on by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the Government is the third now in operation over that road. One leaves Chicago at three o'clock in the morning and another at nine-thirty in the evening, both for Council Bluffs. The new train leaves Chicago every morning at eight-forty-eight for Lincoln, Nebraska, where it delivers to the Burlington's Express for the North Pacific Coast via Billings, Montana. The new train carries a coach for passengers, and gives a quick day service Chicago to Council Bluffs, Omaha and Lincoln.

The traveler on the California Limited train on the Santa Fe can watch the markets as well as if he were seated in a broker's office. Each day the quotations are flashed to the train as it speeds across the continent, and each passenger who desires is supplied with a card bearing the figures almost as soon as the New York Stock Exchange has closed for the day.

AMERICA'S VAST EASTERN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT DOMAIN.

Col. Hobbs' articles under this heading are postponed on account of the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show Report.

RECEIPTS AT OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the markets on the days indicated were as follows:

NOVEMBER 17.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	100	500
St. Louis.....	600	3,000	200
NOVEMBER 19.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	5,000	4,500	5,500
St. Louis.....	3,700	6,500	1,100
NOVEMBER 22.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	2,000	9,000	1,000
St. Louis.....	1,500	6,500	4,000

The annual meeting of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association was held in New York city on Wednesday, which was attended by delegates from various parts of the country. The principal business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Pliny Jewell, of the Jewell Belting Company, Hartford, Conn.; vice-president, Edward P. Alexander, of Alexander Bros., Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, George H. Blake, of New York. The usual spring meeting will not be held, unless the executive committee decides it to be necessary.

BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

(Earlier Report on page 29.)

Hogs at the West opened firmer, but eased off with continued large receipts. The products opened weak; pork sold off 5¢, and lard and ribs 2 points, but became stronger; the fluctuations were small. The New York market is quiet; Western steam lard about \$7.50; city do., to refiners, at \$7.15; and other lots, wooden bound, to \$7.30; and iron bound, to \$7.55. Mess pork sold at \$12.00@13.00 for 200 bbls; and 100 bbls. family at \$15.50@16.00. In city cut meats, sales of 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 8½¢ for 14 lbs., and 9¢ for 12 lbs.; pickled shoulders, 6¢. No other changes.

Tallow.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

The slackness of the day before has given way to a little more demand, and the tone is decidedly strong again. City in hogsheads could not be bought under 5¢, but the disposition as a rule, as yet, is not to pay over 4½¢; a small lot, about 20 hogsheads city, sold today at 5¢, while 800 tierces city brought 5½¢, and more difficulty now in buying at 5½¢. The contract deliveries to the home trade for the week went in at 4½¢. Most dependence from this along will be upon the developments of export trade, and as the foreign markets indicate it, as the home demands are likely to be more indifferent with the approaching close of the year.

Oleo-Stearine.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

Where there is disposition or ability to sell at all in New York 6½¢ is asked, and the feeling is rather firm. Sales of 90,000 lbs. at 6½¢. At Chicago, also, 6½¢ quoted, with a possibility that 6½¢ would buy.

Cottonseed Oil.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

The situation has not changed from the tone indicated in our review.

Ernest H. Deering, a former bookkeeper in the employ of Horace W. Calef, a tallow merchant in the Produce Exchange, New York, whom it is alleged swindled the latter out of \$4,000 by raised checks, has surrendered to the police of Queenstown, Ireland.

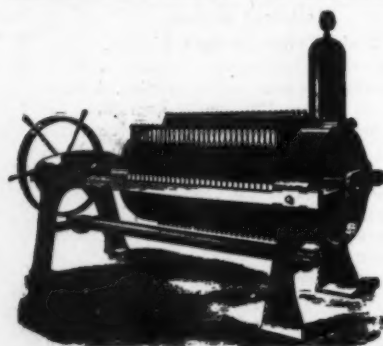
LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—Exchange—Beef—Extra India mess easy, 69s.; prime mess nominal, 65s. Pork—Firm; prime mess Western, 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., strong, 46s. 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western in tierces, 38s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 39s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., strong, 47s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., strong, 48s. 3d.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 48s. 9d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 47s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 43s. 9d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 56s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., strong, 33s. 9d. Butter—Finest United States quiet, 95s.; good do. dull, 81s. 6d. Cheese—Easy; American finest white, 51s. 6d.; American finest colored, 53s. Tallow—Firm; prime city, 25s.; Australian, in London, 27s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot quiet, 21s. 6d.

Assignee Oscar H. Haubner has sold the tannery and machinery of Franz Tiehl & Son, West Reading, Pa., to Matt. Moyer for \$200, subject to a \$2,000 mortgage. The lot is 116 x 150 feet in size.

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FILTRATION OF LIQUIDS,

SEPARATING, COLLECTING AND PRESSING THE SOLIDS THEREFROM.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

C. H. Sherman has arranged with B. H. Wright for the purchase of the packinghouse plant on North State street, Painesville, O.

The butchering establishment of Niethammer & Hurst, including other property, in Reading, Pa., was sold at auction last week to David F. Fehr for \$5,900.

Anent the alleged high prices for meat, Jacob Kurtz, the St. Clair street, Toledo (O.) butcher, says prices are lower than a year ago and that the people have no reason to kick.

The Manhattan Provision Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital. The directors are Mayer Statkin, Julius Praglin and Isidore Kopeloff, of New York city.

The Huthmacher Leather Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to deal in hides, etc., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are: J. W. Huthmacher, H. J. Thielen, E. S. Preith and O. Huthmacher, all of Newark.

The American Wool & Leather Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., to deal in wool and leather. The capital is \$10,000. The incorporators are: L. Simon, of Trenton; C. A. Darbois, of Jersey City; E. N. Stein, of New York; S. G. Naar, attorney, Trenton, N. J.

Hon. John W. Todd, mayor of Jackson, Miss., has induced capitalists to build an acid and fertilizer plant at Jackson. The capital is \$100,000. It is stated the backer of the enterprise is the American Cotton Oil Company. The charter for the company has been filed. The plant will be a large and modern one, to be run all the year round.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Providence, R. I., for the Phetteplace Olive Oil Importing Company, capital \$200,000, of that city. The company is the successor of and will continue the business of Phetteplace & Co. It has purchased a large plant in Providence for handling the output of the company's refinery in Italy, which has been recently completed for the refining of olive oil. The company will also manufacture olive soap.

HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS.
NEW YORK CITY.

Buffalo, N. Y. **THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.** Kansas City, Mo.

Westphalia Ham

CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

White Rose Lard

Special attention paid to Foreign Trade.

AND ALL PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS

**Genuine
Parchment
Paper**

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

**THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

W. C. Jarvis, of Indianapolis, Ind., architect for the Kingan Provision Company, arrived in Syracuse, N. Y., last week. He came there to let a contract for the erection of a new ice machine and condenser for the Syracuse house of the company. F. W. Cheshire, manager of the Kingan plant in the Saline City said that the contract for the engines and machines was now let and that the work would be completed in 60 days. The company intends to enlarge its plant in order to store eggs and butter. It will be ready by next spring. The upper story of the building has been fitted up for cold storage.

A company has been formed in New Jersey to thoroughly test the process of making pulp from cottonseed hulls. The discoverer of this new use for cottonseed hulls is said to have had 30 years experience in the paper-making business in the South and to have learned the chemical action which will reduce the hulls to pulp while operating a small mill in Florida a few months ago. It is claimed that the cost of producing the new pulp from cottonseed hulls will be about one-half the cost of producing wood pulp and that its tensile strength is very much greater than wood fiber, which will make it invaluable for bags and wrapping paper.—San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

It is reported that the Lestershire (N. Y.) Manufacturing Company is planning the erection of a new tannery in Binghamton, N. Y., at an outlay of \$300,000 or \$400,000. It is not decided whether the tannery will be built in Binghamton or Lestershire. The company is looking about for a suitable site for the erection of such a factory. The company has been put to great expense and trouble to procure in the sharp, hustling

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

markets of the leather world, the materials necessary to carry on its business. If it can tan its own sole leather a great saving would result and the company would become independent, in this one and important direction, of the leather market. The proposed factory would employ about 200 people. The entire output of the factory would be used by the Lestershire Manufacturing Company.

The case of the State of Louisiana vs. the Cudahy Packing Company, which was charged by officers of the New Orleans Board of Health with violating certain of the local ordinances, was called before Recorder Hughes, and Manager E. U. Bailey, of the local Cudahy branch, the representative local defendant in the suit, was discharged. The evidence adduced showed the Cudahy Packing Company, through its representative, Mr. Bailey, to be guiltless of violating the ordinance. Judge Hughes, in disposing of the case, said: "In weighing the evidence there is a doubt in the mind of the court as to who is the owner of the meat. According to the evidence produced by the State the pork was found to be in a decomposed condition on the 19th day of October, but the defense shows that on the day of the sale, some time before, the meat was good, and that the packing company simply had it in storage until called for by Shepherd, the purchaser. I discharge the accused, and suggest to the officers of the Board of Health that they make an affidavit charging Shepherd with violating the ordinance."

PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all
Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

AN "OLEO" SOLILOQUY.

(Written for The National Provisioner.)
BY IRA W. STILLMAN.Secretary of the Connecticut State Retail
Butchers' and Grocers' Association and
Vice-President of the National Re-
tail Butchers' Association of the
United States.

Much abused, but much used. A necessity of life, but heavily taxed. Pure as gold in all my component parts, but rejected by those I seek to benefit. American born, but despised by my countrymen, and yet I live. I have been known by many different names, but have ever maintained my integrity. They call me oleomargarine, "oleo" for short; butterine, but am known as the "poor man's butter." I have passed through the most severe chemical tests and come out of the fire free from any stain of microbe or other impurities. As I look about and see so many adulterated articles of food and drink untaxed I ask, "Why should they cripple me by an unjust tax?" I ask the consumer: "Why impose a tax and limit the manufacture of your best friend?" I ask the merchant: "Why impose a tax upon an article for which there is so great demand?" I ask the wholesale dealer: "Why should there be a tax upon a pure food product?" I ask the manufacturer: "Why should you be burdened with a tax upon a product which is a blessing to all while the vendor of the impure drinks and foods of to-day go untaxed?" Only one answer comes back to me, viz.: "You are taxed that the price of butter may be advanced, and both the rich and poor shall suffer alike or eat their bread dry." No. The poor only shall suffer, while the rich, from his abundance, can supply all his wants. I ask the dairyman: "Why do you impose a tax upon me?" His answer is: "Our craft is in danger and the temple of the great goddess Diana (butter trust) would be despoiled and her magnificent profits destroyed, whom all the world (United States) worshipeth."—Acts 19-27. The old, old story repeated. No matter how good, how pure I may be; no matter how much of good I may accomplish, I must be pushed to the wall that the Butter Combine may be enriched off of the hard earnings of the poor man. I ask the cattle raiser of the West: "Why should I be taxed when I use a portion of your product—and thereby increase the demand for the fat of the best steer?" I ask the butcher: "Why he should favor a tax upon an article which, if removed, would increase the value of your fat product 100 per cent.?" I plead in my own defense. The best chemists have analyzed me and pronounce me a healthier food than butter itself. The most fastidious taste often fails to discover the difference between the finest butter and myself. I may suffer at the hands of an unscrupulous oligarchy, or butter trust, for a time, but by and by I shall assume my rightful place among the food products of the day and appear upon the table of the rich and poor alike, a welcome friend to all. Untaxed, I am within the means of the poorest laborer that earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.

THE CENSUS OF 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

FEED WATER HEATERS BY MAIL



Selling Feed Water Heaters BY MAIL is our specialty.

18 years as sellers and manufacturers is the price we have paid for our experience. Our improved machinery and methods for manufacturing greatly REDUCES THE COST AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

The Improved Berryman (KELLEY'S PATENT) Water Tube
FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER

This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

Benj. F. Kelley & Son
MANUFACTURERS
91 Liberty Street, New York.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Marcus Godtfred Schmitden, by Carl Dreier; and Willard B. Spader, by James G. Marshall.

New members elected: W. J. Eisenmayer, Alex. Von Gontard, Arthur H. Hacker, Chas. Lacey Plumb, Aaron C. Phelps and Wardwell Ames.

Visitors at the Exchange: Elijis Roe, St. Jago, Cuba; A. Waldberg, Antwerp; R. Henderson, Glasgow; E. Gentsytski, Berlin; E. D. Winslow, Stockholm; J. Craig, Toledo; H. Clay French, Buffalo; W. R. Hammond, Baltimore; John Maddock, Minneapolis; W. J. Gorman, S. Ephraim, F. H. Ilse, Martin M. Schultz, and E. G. Herman, Chicago.

Boston & Albany Leased by New York Central.

The Boston & Albany railroad having been leased to the New York Central, the mileage of the Albany road will now be added to that of the New York Central, and hereafter a thousand mile ticket of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will be good on the Boston & Albany railroad. This will prove a great convenience to the traveling public who desire to reach points in Massachusetts on or reached via the Boston &

Albany, including, of course, Boston. The holder of a New York Central thousand mile ticket will now have the privilege of riding over lines aggregating more than 6,000 miles of railroad on a ticket costing only two cents per mile, good for the person presenting it and good until used.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 14.	1900.	1899.
Chicago	285,000	310,000
Kansas City	95,000	120,000
Omaha	55,000	80,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	54,000	45,000
St. Louis	55,000	65,000
Indianapolis	49,000	49,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	15,000	16,000
Cudahy, Wis.	21,000	23,000
Cincinnati	32,000	30,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	18,000	30,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	16,000	15,000
Sioux City, Ia.	21,000	21,000
St. Paul, Minn.	25,000	20,000
Louisville, Ky.	17,000	17,000
Cleveland, O.	18,000	20,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	3,000	3,400
Bloomington, Ill.	3,500	3,100
Above and all other.	835,000	920,000

—Price Current.

A Good Investment.



This device attached to your exhaust pipe prolongs the life of your buildings, Saves steam, saves money.

The Burt Exhaust Head

is a good investment for you. Why not let us send one on approval.

The Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, O., U. S. A.

Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters in the World.

THE solution contained in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank will not freeze at twenty degrees below zero, will not evaporate nor lose its strength, consequently the Tank and Buckets keep in order and are ready for use in case of fire without requiring any attention and need no recharging until used. Write for prices.

SAFETY FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

29-33 West Forty-second St., New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

The Immensity of the Big Show Which Opens Next Saturday.

Now that the entries in the competitive classes at the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, Dec. 1-8, are about all made, the immensity of the show is made apparent. The only thing that now remains is for the people to come to Chicago and see the greatest collection of pure-blooded, royally-pedigreed, silkiest-coated beef-producing cattle ever put into one aggregation; the best and highest priced lot of sheep seen at one time; the smoothest lot of porkers in America; and the stanchest, finest 300 draft horses the eye of man ever gazed upon.

In the breeding cattle department there are about 1,200 entries. In the breeding sheep department the entries will number 700, with the hogs a close second.

In the fat carlot classes of cattle (sheep and hogs) no entry is required; but from advices received at the office of the Exposition, about 200 cars will be sent in.

The sales of cattle, sheep and hogs will be confined to selections from the very best herds in America. The four cattle associations, Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, each of which will be represented by 100 head of animals in the sales, have sent men out to pass on the quality of the offerings, with instructions to turn down anything not up to requirements.

The displays of the numerous by-products by the packinghouses will be interesting to everybody, whether interested in the live stock industry or not.

The slaughter tests will demonstrate the uselessness of over-feeding, and "tallow" will not be a passport to favor at the "International."

The exhibitors number about 400, of whom twenty-five are from Canada, with Scotland and England represented.

The list of judges as selected represents the greatest collection of live stock experts that ever passed on the merits of animals at a live stock show.

The railroads will have announced their rates by the time this appears and the attendance will doubtless be large. Advices indicate the presence of a large number from that section.

In addition to the large amounts to be distributed in premiums on cattle, sheep, hogs and draft horses at the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Dec. 1-8, 1900, contributed by the live stock and other business interests of that city, American Record Associations have, in as far as have officially and unofficially reported, offered the following amounts on their respective breeds: Galloway, \$8,000; Shorthorn, \$5,000; Aberdeen-Angus, \$5,000; Hereford, \$5,000; Red Polled, \$1,000; Polled Durham, \$1,000; Cotswold, \$750; Rambouillet, \$500; Lincoln, \$500; Clydesdale, \$400; various others, \$750.

In addition to breeders' exhibits of cattle, sheep, swine and draft horses at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Dec. 1-8, 1900, there will be Breeders' sales daily, draft horses in harness, a thoroughly comprehensive fat stock show, slaughter tests, exhibits of packinghouse products of every character, displays of feeding and transportation appliances and numerous other things which relate to the live stock industry.

Mexico, the South American Republics and several European countries will be represented at the International Live Stock Exposition, and in addition to purchasing animals, those in attendance will carry away with them corrected knowledge of the perfect edible quality of American meats.



The Final Round-Up.

The following final, round-up announcement from General Manager Skinner, of the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held in Chicago, December 1-8, is of interest:

As the opening day of the International Live Stock Exposition is very near, I can assure you that it will be all that has been claimed for it in advance advertising. In the number and quality of pure-bred and fat beef cattle, in single and carload lots, mutton sheep, swine, and draft horses, it will be the greatest display ever made in the world. In the matter of passing on the merits of animals, in addition to the regular judging, there will be collegiate contests by the students of various agricultural colleges.

In this, and in many other ways, the educational features of this exposition will surpass anything of its kind ever attempted. The judging of the animals alive, the bulletins of full feeding experiments, and the animals slaughtered and their carcasses displayed in the leading packinghouses at the yards, are features you should not miss seeing. Beyond question, this exposition will mark an epoch in the history of the live stock business of this Continent, and you certainly should not fail to attend it. It will be a greater regret to a live stock man not to have attended this exposition than it was to anyone who missed the World's Fair. There will be business consummated and opportunities for instruction that possibly never again will be afforded by any live stock exposition.

You have been notified of this event through the press and otherwise, but I now extend to you a most cordial invitation, urging you to be present. All railways will give very low rates. I sincerely hope that you will take advantage of this great event and derive the benefits there presented.

Inquire at once of your railway agent for rates and dates of ticket sales.

The plant of the Scott Fertilizer Company, Elkton, Md., which is being improved, will start business next month.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

Representatives of the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio have organized an intercollegiate live stock judging association. The following officers were elected: President, C. J. Plumb, professor of agriculture, Purdue University; vice-president T. F. Hunt, dean of the Agricultural College, University of Ohio; secretary and treasurer, Prof. T. W. Mumford, dean of Michigan Agricultural College. Executive committee, John A. Craig, professor of animal husbandry, University of Iowa; W. J. Kennedy, instructor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; H. W. Mumford, of Michigan.

It was arranged to hold the first annual international live stock judging contest, open to college students only, on December 8 next at the live stock exhibit in Dexter Park Amphitheater, Chicago, which extends from December 1 to 8. Cash prizes aggregating \$2,000 have been hung up, and other valuable trophies, consisting of a handsome silver cup and gold and silver medals, have been offered.

The association was organized principally for the purpose of holding an annual intercollegiate live stock judging contest, open to the students of agriculture. The affair is open to all nations, and it is thought that as soon as the prizes become large enough to make the trip worth while foreign students will enter into active competition in the events. The secondary object of the association is to promote further and better work in the study of live stock throughout the country.

Each college entering the contest is limited to five representatives. Already eight colleges have entered, guaranteeing a competitive class of forty. The students will compete in judging the following classes of live stock: Market classes—Beef cattle, fat hogs, bacon hogs, fat sheep and heavy horses. Breeding classes—Percheron and Clydesdale horses; Shorthorn, Aberdeen, Angus and Hereford cattle, and Cotswold Dorset, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs.



Straight line track in position.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patents of

...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Curve line track in position.

THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF 1901.

(Continued from last week.)

As one comes to the Fore Court (E), the view still broadens. The buildings seem more lofty. Their rich coloring and elaborate decoration begin to touch the vision with their attractive lines.



AGRICULTURE—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

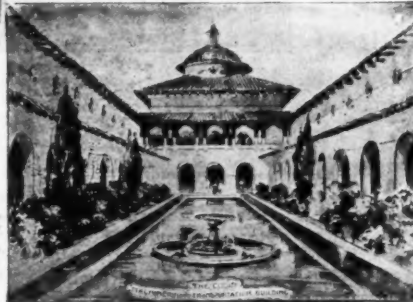
The agriculture building will contain exhibits of agricultural products, processes and articles pertaining to the farm, of a most interesting character. In these days of scientific farming the successful agriculturist finds it necessary to acquire a fair knowledge of many of the sciences. The agricultural exhibition will show many of the wonderful possibilities in farm work.

Directly east of the Fore Court are the State and foreign buildings. This extensive group in itself constitutes an Exposition where much time may be profitably spent. The court is about 1,000 feet long and contains many buildings representing the leading States and nations of the three Americas. The variety of architecture supplies a subject for study and pleasurable contemplation. The music gardens are directly west of the Fore Court, and will enable large assemblages to enjoy the many fine concerts to be given there.

The visitor who approaches the Exposition from the south will enter the grounds on Lincoln Parkway, a broad, beautiful, shaded boulevard. Nature has been assisted with

consummate skill by the landscape architect, and here she presents her varied colors with the grace and refinement that years of culture have given her. Presently, the views widen and the water scenes meet the eye. On the right is the refectory. The lake is dotted with boats. On the left is the Albright Art Gallery (Fig. 1 on the diagram), presented by a Buffalo citizen, who has taken this opportune time to make the city a magnificent gift. It is a permanent building of white marble, designed to be the future home of Buffalo's best art treasures, and serving the purposes of an art building for the Exposition. Its cost is placed at upwards of \$350,000.

The sightseer now crosses a bridge that spans a narrow channel between the lake (B) and the North Bay (C). He is already obtaining glimpses of the stately buildings that rear their domes and pinnacles far above the surrounding objects. But, taking the objects



A TROPICAL COURT—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

This illustration shows the court designed for the machinery and transportation building. It is one of the many beautiful features of the Exposition, consisting of an open space, made brilliant with flowers, and a sparkling fountain in the center of a cool and clear basin of water. About this court will be arranged comfortable seats where the visitor may rest and enjoy the beauty of the shrubs and flowers.

of interest as they come—a winding path leads around the shore of the North Bay to the permanent building erected by the State of New York (D) in conjunction with the Exposition Directorate. It is to be the home of the extensive, valuable and interesting collection of the Buffalo Historical Society. It is best to retrace one's steps to the approach (D). Here it is well to remain a few moments to examine the marvelous and exquisite panorama somewhat in its details. It is a picture



HORTICULTURE, GRAPHIC ARTS AND MINES—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

This group of three buildings, to be devoted to the exhibits of horticulture, graphic arts and mines, stands at western end of the Esplanade, forming a semi-circular court on their eastern side. They are connected by conservatories in which will be rare exhibits of hot-house plants. The artistic beauty of the buildings comports well with that of their splendid neighbors, the Temple of Music and the Machinery and Transportation building. The sunken gardens, with their rich arrangement of fountains and flowers, on the eastern side, and the Grand canal on the south and west complete the very beautiful vista which shall please the eye of the visitor in this part of the Exposition.

to be seen but once in a life-time, and always thereafter remembered with supreme satisfaction. Words are indeed but weak symbols in the presence of such surpassing magnificence. The majestic and lofty proportions of the great architectural creation forming the main group of Exposition buildings must deeply impress any visitor who stops to drink from this exhaustless fount of beauty.

(To be continued.)

American Steel Hoop Company

Mild
Steel
Hoops
and
Bands

For all kinds of cooperage purposes
Barrel Cask Tub Pail Churn and Trunk Hoops

TRADE MARK
★ ASHCO ★

Bands of high tensile strength for Tank Builders
Light Gauge Hoops for Box Pail and Basket
manufacturers

Hoops cut to any specified length
Hoops flared and punched to any specification

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78 Gracechurch Street London EC

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:

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No. 8 Oliver Street.

CINCINNATI,
Chamber of
Commerce Building.

CHICAGO,
Marquette Building.

ST. LOUIS,
Fullerton Building.

CLEVELAND,
Williamson Building.

ST. PAUL,
Endicott Building.

SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 23 Davis Street.

PITTSBURG,
Empire Building.

Cable Address

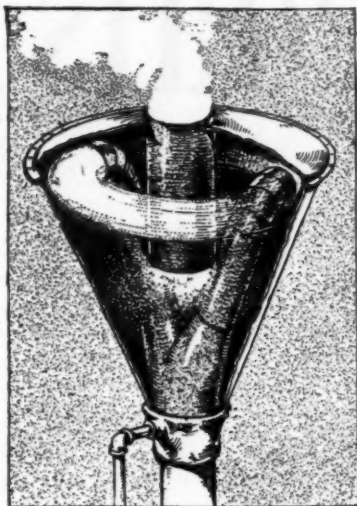
ASHCO New York U S A

Lieber }
A B C } Codes used
A I }

THE OPERATION OF THE STURTEVANT EXHAUST HEAD.

An interesting example of the practical application of centrifugal force is presented in the design of the Sturtevant exhaust head. The accompanying illustration serves not only to show its construction, but also its method of operation.

Externally it appears to be an inverted cone



STURTEVANT EXHAUST HEAD.

of heavy galvanized steel plate attached to the end of the exhaust pipe. Its interior construction is shown to consist of two branching pipes extending upward from and connected to the exhaust pipe. These individual pipes, which are parallel to the sides of the casing, terminate in elbows from which the steam escapes. Its contact with the circular sides of the case gives it a whirling motion which thus gives centrifugal force an opportunity to act. Inasmuch as this force is proportional to the weight of the substance acted upon and as water weighs about 1,600 times as much as does exhaust steam, the natural result is that the water contained in the steam is thrown outward in radial lines with great force. Striking upon the sides of the cone it trickles to the bottom and there escapes through the drip pipe. Such oil as may be entrained with the steam is likewise separated.

The steam, now dry, is forced downward

This company has just received the order for two immense exhaust heads, one for a 30-inch pipe and one for a 36-inch pipe, which are to be built on this design.

SCALES.

Borden & Selleck Co., 48 to 50 Lake street, Chicago, make a special scale—galvanized—with "agate" bearings throughout, consequently thoroughly impervious to rust, hence making this a scale worthy the attention of all meat and provision men. It is made in sizes up to 100 lbs. and is one of the handiest scales imaginable for weighing salt, pickled and fresh meats, butterine, butter, fish, etc., for averaging meats and weighing package lards. Best scale on the market for use amongst salt, in very damp places, and weighing wet material. This company also sell the famous "Howe" scale in all sizes and for all purposes; conveyers for all purposes, tracking, switches, hoists, gas and gasoline engines; also outfitting for grocery stores complete. Guarantee all repairs made by them on all makes of scales.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.

Messrs. John Johnson & Co., of New York, the well-known manufacturers of filter presses, have moved from No. 1 Franklin square, and their offices and salesrooms are now located at Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty street. This concern's new shops at Garwood, N. J., have been equipped with improved and special machinery. Messrs. Johnson & Co. are therefore in a position to guarantee the prompt and careful execution of all orders, while the improvements in detail and design in the "Johnson" filter press will make its already high standing higher.

JEFFREY TRAVELING TABLE OR APRON CONVEYOR.

The accompanying illustration shows an endless Jeffrey traveling table or apron conveyor, as it is used in packinghouses for cutting purposes. The machine consists principally of two special roller chains to which are attached hard wood slats, forming an endless traveling band or apron.

The chains are supported on tracks and travel around sprocket wheels at each end, the whole being supported in a substantial self-contained wooden frame.



JEFFREY TRAVELING TABLE OR APRON CONVEYER.

by the additional entering volumes and quietly escapes to the atmosphere through the central pipe. It is evident that all tendency on the part of the water to escape with the steam is most forcibly overcome by the centrifugal action.

The central pipe being made larger than the supply beneath and the cold sides of the case tending to condense a portion of the steam, it is manifest that no back pressure can be exerted upon the engine. The absence of baffle plates and the absolute simplicity of design are the best guarantees of endurance on the part of this head. It is built by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Mass., in sizes ranging from 1 inch up to 36 inch size of exhaust pipe.

These conveyors are made in different widths and lengths as may be required. The same type of conveyor is also used for carrying miscellaneous freight, such as cotton bales, sacks, boxes, barrels, crates, etc., from the river to the warehouse, and for transporting similar freight in warehouses and buildings from one place to another.

The traveling band or apron can be made of steel, when desired; also provided with ends or sides, this forming an endless open traveling trough.

This device is adapted to almost an endless variety of purposes and interested parties can obtain full information and prices by writing to the manufacturers, the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., at Columbus, O., or its branches.

U. S. APPRAISERS' DECISIONS.

The U. S. Board of Appraisers, in New York City, handed down the following decisions this week:

The merchandise of Hagemeyer & Brunn, who protested against the decision of the collector of customs at the port of New York, and before the U. S. Board of Appraisers at New York, Nov. 16, consisted of fish sounds, which were returned by the local appraiser as isinglass, and duty was assessed at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 23 of the Act of 1897. The importers claimed that said goods are exempt from duty under the free list of the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897. The Board found that the goods were free of duty under paragraph 496 of the Act of 1897 and sustained the protests and reversed the decision of the collector.

The disputed merchandise owned by H. Serous, who protested against the decision of the collector at the port of New York and whose case was before the U. S. Board of Appraisers on Nov. 15, 1900, consisted of sweetmeats and was assessed for duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem and 1 cent per pound under the provisions of paragraph 263 of the Act of July 24, 1897, but was claimed to be entered free of duty as sesame oil under the provisions of paragraph 626 of said Act. Following the ruling in a similar question the protest was overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed.

DECISION ON SPECIAL-TAX STAMP.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that:

When a special taxpayer removes from one State to another, his special-tax stamp may be transferred under the provisions of section 3241, Revised Statutes, and the regulations; but when he sells out his business, his special-tax stamp cannot be transferred to the purchaser to cover the same business carried on by the latter.

CHEMISTS IN SESSION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists was held last week and early this week at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. President B. W. Kilgore, of North Carolina, delivered his annual address. He strongly favored the establishment of a national standardizing bureau, to be located in Washington, for which purpose there is now a bill pending in Congress. Reports were given on "Tannin," by Oma Carr, of Lynchburg, Va.; on "Cattle Food," by Thorn Smith, Mecom, Idaho; on "Dairy Products," by J. B. Weems, Ames, Ia., and on "Nitrogenous Fertilizers," by F. S. Shiver, Clemson College, S. C., and on other subjects apropos of the scope and purposes of the association. Dr. William Frear gave an important report on food standards. The Department of Agriculture has tentatively adopted a classification and definitions of the food products of quite a large part of the country's output. Among them are meat, spices, salad oils, salt and others. The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists is composed of chemists connected with the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, State and national. Its officers are: B. W. Kilgore, North Carolina, president; W. Van Slike, Geneva, N. Y., vice-president, and Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist United States Department of Agriculture, secretary.

The Antioch, Captain Charles Hemingway, from Buenos Ayres, unloaded this week 50,000 South American cattle hides at Wallabout Market (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Basin.

4 Gold Medals

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Swift and Company's exhibit was awarded four gold medals, as follows:

Gold Medal for

Model Refrigerator Car and contents
Swift's Export Fresh Beef and Pork

Gold Medal for Provisions

Swift's Premium Hams	Swift's Short Cut Mess Pork
Swift's Premium Bkfst Bacon	Swift's Rolled Boneless Beef
Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon	Swift's Sweet Pkld Beef Tongues
Swift's Premium Leaf Lard	Swift's Beef Ext and Beef Fluid
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard	Swift's Summer Sausages
Swift's Neutral Lard	Swift's Butterine
Swift's Cotosuet	Swift's Premium Pig Pork
Swift's Kenwood Extra India Mess Beef	

Gold Medal for Oils

Pure Neatsfoot Oil	Extra W. S. Lard Oil
Extra Neatsfoot Oil	No. 1 Lard Oil
Cold Test Neatsfoot Oil	Oleo Oil

Gold Medal for Stearines

Lard Stearine
Oleo Stearine

Swift and Company

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul
Over Two Hundred and Fifty Branch Houses in the United States.

LAW QUESTIONS

To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** has retained the law firm of **HEYN & COVINGTON**, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City. Address all questions, with full name and address of party desiring answer (the name will not be published) to

"LAW DEPARTMENT,"
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Business Man, Denver, Col.—I have a fire insurance policy on the goods and fixtures in my store. At the time I took out my policy I was doing business by myself and in my own name. I have now gone into partnership with another man and desire to know whether the change in my business requires anything to be done in regard to the policy?

Not having received the details of your policy and the clauses which might affect the question, we assume that your policy is the ordinary one containing clauses similar to those usually employed to cover cases of this kind. It is certainly advisable to notify the insurance company of a change in your business such as you have made and most policies provide for notice in such a case. It is a simple matter to notify the company of the change and by doing so you may save yourself a great deal of trouble in the future, and a failure to do so in a great many cases might void your policy.

F. R. C., Chicago, Ill.—I have in my possession a check drawn on a well-known bank in this city. This check was indorsed over to me by one of my customers in payment of certain goods which I had sold to him. The check originally had been made payable to a certain party in this city and had later on been accepted by the bank on which it was drawn. It was later on endorsed to me by my customer who bore the same name as the person to whom it was payable; but I now understand that my customer procured the check by wrongful means and had no right to it whatever. Can I recover the money from the bank?

For the purpose of answering your question, we will call the person to whom the check was payable John Smith and as we understand your question, we will assume that your customer's name likewise was John Smith. Under the circumstances as stated by you we would advise that the bank is not liable to you on this check. The only person who could endorse this check was the original John Smith, to whom the same was payable. Your customer had no title to it whatever and could not convey any to you. The mere fact that his name was like the one that appeared on the check did not authorize him to endorse the check at all, as the person to whom the bank contemplated payment when it accepted the check was not your customer, but the other John Smith.

Merchant, St. Louis, Mo.—My partner and I have been doing business in this State for several years. We formed the partnership some years ago for the purpose of engaging in business for the sale of dairy products. We have at various times had occasion to borrow money for our business from different persons and my partner usually procured these loans. Some time ago my partner went to a person in this city and stated to him that he desired a loan of a certain sum of money for the purpose of using it in our business. I was not aware at the time that my partner had procured such a loan, and I now find that my partner borrowed this money in order to pay a certain bill against him personally and which has nothing to do with our business whatever. My partner has left the State and I do not know where he is at the present time. The person from whom he borrowed the money now claims that the firm owes it. Will you please inform me whether I am bound to pay this debt which had nothing

to do with our business and of which I was entirely ignorant.

We assume from the facts as they have been stated by you that your partner had authority to borrow money for firm purposes, and we have no hesitation in saying that you would be liable for the money he borrowed. A person who is not aware of the fact that money so borrowed was intended for private use has a right to rely upon the statement made by the partner that the money was to be used for business purposes. A person having the authority that your partner had can bind the firm by his statements and the fact that he never intended to use and did not use the money in the interests of the partnership will not alter the case.

Butcher, New York city.—Will you please answer the following question: I inherited from my father a house on the outskirts of this city, and this house has been in possession of our family for a great many years. Our house covers the entire lot and up to the present time the lot adjoining our house on the west side has been a vacant one, and there has been no building of any kind on it. The person who owns this lot on the west side of our house has recently built a large tenement house on it, and by doing this he has completely cut off the light and air from the windows of our house facing to the west. His house is only a few inches from ours, and all the rooms on the west side of our house have become practically useless. Have I any remedy against him or can I recover damages from him for the great injury I have suffered?

You would have no remedy against your neighbor for the inconvenience and damage he has caused you. The law gives you no right to the light and air in such a case, and if no agreement has been made with your neighbor in regard to the same you are without a remedy.

Excelsior, Indiana.—A life-long friend of mine recently died, leaving no relatives. I felt it was my duty as his friend to see that he received a decent burial, and I attended to the details of his funeral. We could find no money belonging to my friend and I paid for all his funeral expenses, hoping to recover them from the person who was named as his executor in his will, who I knew was in California at the time. The executor has sold some real estate left by my friend and I have had some trouble with him over another matter. He refuses to pay the money I advanced in this way and says I had no business to get mixed up in this matter and to pay for my friend's funeral. Will you let me know whether I can get this money from the executor?

Your friend having died without leaving any relatives or any person whose duty it might be to pay for his funeral expenses and the executor of his will having been outside of the State, it was perfectly proper for you to pay the necessary expenses of the funeral, and the estate will be liable to you for any reasonable amount of money which you may have spent for the funeral. You would therefore have a good claim against the executor.

OUR TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

The following table shows the value of the exports below named from the United States to Porto Rico in the five months from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, with comparisons for the corresponding period of 1897, when the island was under Spanish rule:

Articles exported—	1897.	1900.
Lard	\$51,892	\$201,404
Pork	75,829	94,567
Bacon	6,949	28,431
Cheese	1,062	26,463
Hams	24,346	15,656
Corn	357	6,712
Cottonseed oil	38	5,544
Butter	3,151	5,420
Beef, salted or canned	649	1,337
Tallow	459

Total exports to Porto Rico

*Domestic exports only.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS (Granted in Washington)

- 661,211. PROCESS OF OBTAINING SOLUBLE ALBUMEN. D. Finkler, Bonn, Germany. Filed July 7, 1899. Serial No. 723,106.
- 661,395. MACHINE FOR PLACING HOOPS UPON BARRELS. Wm. Curtis, Duluth, Minn. Filed June 5, 1900. Serial No. 19,156.
- 661,429. REFRIGERATOR CAR. H. F. Stanley, New Orleans, La. Filed February 15, 1900. Serial No. 5,368.
- 661,507. CAN-OPENER. Herbert Flanders, Manchester, N. H. Filed July 27, 1899. Serial No. 725,258.
- 661,526. EVAPORATING PAN. J. J. Henry, Greencastle, Ind. Filed June 22, 1900. Serial No. 21,191.
- 661,527. CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR. L. Herlitschka, Dusseldorf, Germany. Filed May 19, 1899. Serial No. 717,410.
- 661,570. CAN-OPENER. Louis C. Witkowski, Washington, D. C. Filed Jan. 8, 1900. Serial No. 578.
- 661,637. ANIMAL SHACKLE. Sydney E. Farrel, Ottumwa, Ia. Filed Aug. 15, 1899. Renewed Aug. 27, 1900. Serial No. 28,244.
- 661,765. RENNET EXTRACT AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. J. A. Just, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed Dec. 27, 1899.
- 661,792. MEAT FLATTENER. Fred Corvin, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 14, 1898. Serial No. 673,728.
- 661,793. CHURN. Andrew W. Dolph, Cherokee, Ia. Filed April 23, 1900. Serial No. 14,069.
- 661,857. REFRIGERANT COMPOSITION. H. B. Cornell, Scranton, Pa., assignor to H. J. Seamans, same place. G. W. Paterson, Sayre, Pa. Filed July 2, 1900. Serial No. 23,367.
- 661,852. CHURN. J. N. Cummings, Thamesville, Canada. Filed March 20, 1900. Serial No. 9,429.
- 661,856. COMPUTING SCALE. Allen De Vilbiss, Jr., Toledo, Ohio. Filed April 16, 1900. Serial No. 13,002.
- 661,929. VACUUM PAN. E. J. Duff, Liverpool, England, assignor of one-half to the United Alkali Co., same place. Filed Feb. 13, 1900. Serial No. 5,114.
- 661,943. CENTRIFUGAL LIQUID SEPARATOR. F. J. Arend, New York, N. Y., assignor to the De Laval Separator Company, of New Jersey. Filed September 19, 1898. Serial No. 691,294.

Designs.

- 33,506. MEAT HOOK. Wm. Stegeman, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 11, 1900. Serial No. 32,793.

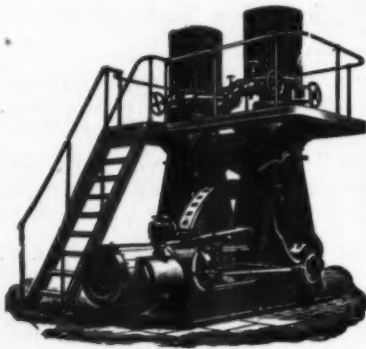
Trade-Marks.

- 35,436. COTTONSEED OILS. The American Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Filed September, 1900. Essential feature—The word "Lily." Used since June, 1900.
- 35,437. COTTONSEED OILS. The American Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 8, 1900. Essential feature—The representation of a moon. Used since June, 1900.
- 35,438. COTTONSEED OILS. The American Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 9, 1900. Essential feature—The representation of a lily. Used since June, 1900.
- 35,439. COTTONSEED OILS. The American Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 10, 1900. Essential feature—The word "Moon." Used since June 1, 1900.

FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, • \$1,000,000.



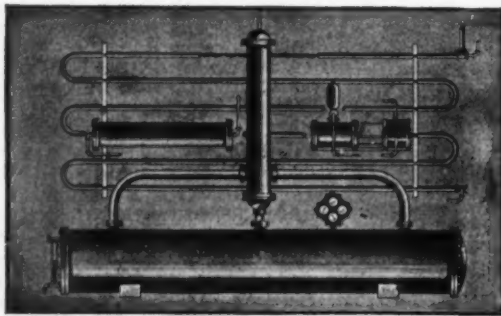
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FULLY PROTECTED BY PATENTS AND ALL INFRINGEMENTS
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Plans, specifications and supervision.
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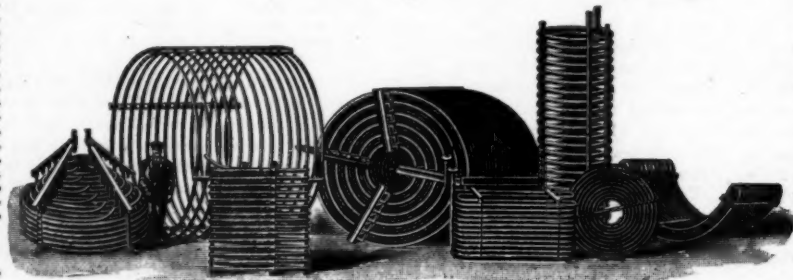
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Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air
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EASY-RUNNING COMPRESSORS

Are the Feature of Our Small Carbonic Anhydride Refrigerating Machine.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION TO **THE COCHRAN CO., LORAIN, OHIO.**

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—D. R. P. Dimmick, of Newport, O., is preparing to erect an ice plant in that city.

—F. R. Beel, of Northville, Mich., purposes removing his refrigerator factory to Adrian, same State.

—The proposed formation of a \$20,000,000 creamery trust in Wisconsin, and including other Western States, is among the rumors.

—The Salem (Ore.) Creamery Company will operate a new creamery at Lyons the coming year and is now putting up a building there for that purpose.

—The Crystal Hygiene Ice Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital. The directors are Frederick Kunz, Henry Wendt and Frederick Pfitz, all of New York city.

—Fire last week was discovered in the roof of the cold storage building in Iroquois, Ont. The loss on the building is about \$8,000. The insurance on the stock, mostly eggs, was \$3,500.

—The Kehley Run Ice Company, of Shenandoah, Pa., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital, by C. C. Titman, of Philadelphia; E. J. Wasley, S. Weidman, G. C. Clauser, all of Shenandoah; F. C. Reese, of Pottsville.

—The Durant Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Bonham, Tex., and Durant, I. T., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by Ed. D. Steger, C. L. Bradford, B. R. Stevens and others.

—The Continental Creamery Company is building in Topeka, Kan., what is said will be the largest creamery plant in the United States. It will cost in its entirety over \$50,000. Its daily capacity will be 30,000 lbs. of

butter. The company will also be able to handle five carloads of eggs daily.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., the well known builders of ice and refrigerating machines, have closed the following contracts: 100-ton refrigerating machine for Conron Bros., New York city; 60-ton ice making machine, Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, O.; 25-ton ice making machine, R. A. McPherrin, Mobile, Ala.

—The Ansonia (Conn.) Ice Company has received a carload of Hygeia ice, manufactured in Bridgeport, for delivery to its customers in place of the natural article. The Hygeia Company made a fine display. Frozen in its cakes of ice were flowers, beefsteak, fish and young pigs.

—The sheriff has received an attachment against the Schoenfeld-Loeb Produce Company, an Illinois corporation, for \$8,770, in favor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Cold Storage Company, for the storage of merchandise from September 1, 1899, to November 1, 1900. It was served on a produce commission merchant in New York city.

—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Boston, Mass., in its show room in that city, exhibits among other apparatus, an electric refrigerator and ice making machine with a capacity of 2,000 lbs. of refrigeration, or 1,000 lbs. of ice per day, meat choppers and spice mills. The company makes this exhibit with a view of educating the public in the various uses and practical application of electricity.

—The attempts to establish an extensive packing industry and stockyards at New

Brighton, Minn., seem again to have failed. The institution is to be dismantled and the property sold for the benefit of creditors. The building and site will probably be purchased and utilized for the establishment of some manufacturing institution. J. F. Conklin is acting for the creditors, into whose hands the institution passed some time ago. He has no doubt the property will bring enough to pay the debts, which amounted to about \$50,000. Included in the plant are a packinghouse thoroughly equipped with the most improved machinery, an ice manufacturing plant, pumping plant, etc.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Crystal Ice and Preserving Company, of Mariette, O., was held last week. The articles of agreement, contracts and preliminary steps were taken up, preparatory to getting to work at once and having the building ready for occupancy by February 1 and ice ready for public use a month later. They will have a cold storage house with a large capacity and an up-to-date ice machine. The directors of the company were elected as follows: William Harrington, L. C. Braun, William H. Ebinger, L. D. Shryock, George B. Eysen, A. C. LeComte and George Van Dusen. They in turn elected their officers as follows: President, L. C. Braun; vice-president, George Van Dusen; secretary, George B. Eysen; treasurer and general manager, W. P. Harrington.

ICE-MAKING IN MEXICO.

In a paper on the "Mexican Cordillera," by M. O. Howarth, recently published in "The Scottish Geographical Magazine," a strange account of ice making in Mexico is reported. In one of the most elevated valleys of the Oaxaca, at a height of 10,000 feet, there is a flourishing ice industry. All that is done

P & B INSULATING PAPERS

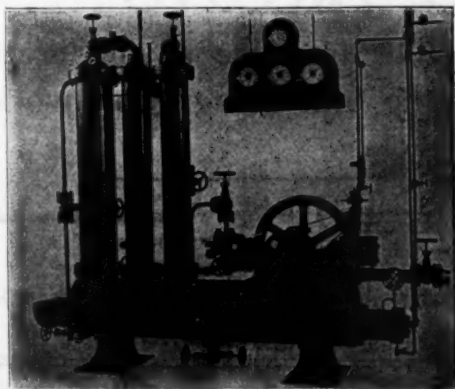
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NEW YORK.

is to place on the earth large, shallow wooden troughs, full of water. During the nights of winter ice forms of a thickness of nearly one inch. In the morning the ice is removed and thrown into a hole dug in the earth, and is then covered over with soil. The ice thus treated forms into a compact mass from which blocks are cut and sent on mule-back to towns, which are in this manner well provided at all seasons.

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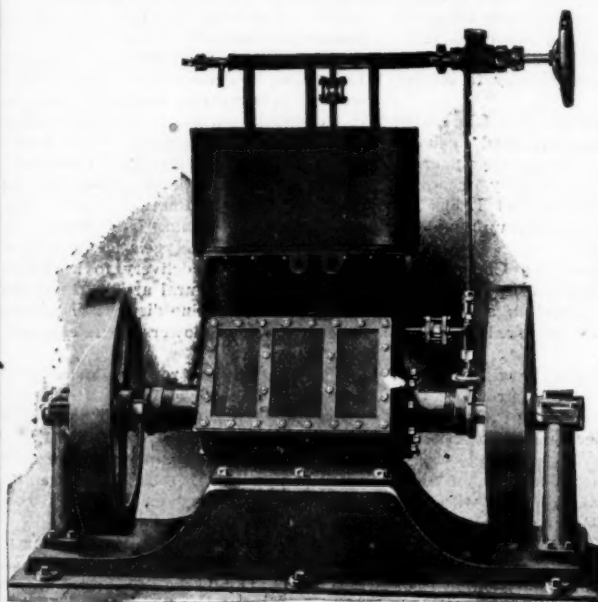
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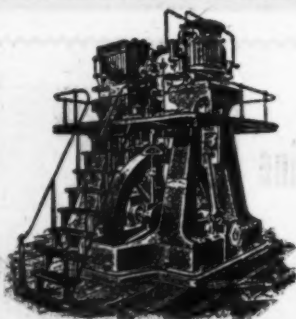


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"Is the Best Now."

THE ARCTIC MACHINE CO.,

REFRIGERATING and ICE-MAKING PLANTS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLASSIFIED INDEX CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 5.

PERSONAL.

We were pleased to receive a visit at our New York offices this week from Mr. William Lewis Edmonds, Editor of "The Canadian Grocer," of Montreal and Toronto, Canada. He reports business over the border as being brisk. Editor Edmonds' countenance reflects the prosperity of his publication. He looks well and happy.

NEW MEAT-CARRYING STEAMSHIPS.

The keels are being laid at the works of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, Groton, opposite New London, Conn., for two of the largest steamers ever projected. The vessels are designed to carry cattle, chilled or frozen meats in refrigerating chambers. The steamships will cost fully \$5,000,000, and will run from the Pacific coast to Oriental ports, in connection with the Great Northern Railway.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Nov. 17, 1900, are as follows:

PORK, BBLs.

	Week Nov. 17, 1900.	Week Nov. 18, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 17, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	937	1,118	4,219
Continent...	377	1,679	860
So. & C. Am.	365	619	1,701
W. Indies...	1,273	1,410	5,987
Br. No. Amer.		263	424
Colonies...			53
Other countries	30		
Totals.....	2,982	5,089	13,124

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	14,673,922	11,945,146	41,442,308
Continent...	2,594,239	896,449	5,267,543
S. & C. Am.	66,125	53,825	238,525
W. Indies...	177,750	234,450	671,925
Br. No. Amer.		10,650	
Colonies...			
Other countries	2,625		209,325
Totals.....	17,514,681	13,140,520	47,849,626

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,723,465	5,246,831	17,446,024
Continent...	6,381,296	4,289,715	15,533,887
S. & C. Am.	330,065	241,215	1,194,405
W. Indies...	314,770	394,100	1,345,845
Br. No. Amer.			24,230
Colonies...		31,050	202,400
Other countries	66,000		
Totals.....	12,815,176	10,202,911	35,836,701

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Nov. 17, 1900:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York...	2,491	7,876,975	6,402,060
Boston...	439	5,713,575	2,089,250
Portland, Me.		23,625	
Philadelphia...		1,698,006	2,396,154
Baltimore...	23	720,919	985,252
Norfolk...			
N'port News...			29,900
New Orleans...	29	57,525	84,175
Montreal...		1,423,064	653,535
Pensacola, Fla.			175,000
Totals.....	2,982	17,514,681	12,815,626

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 17, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 18, 1899.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	2,624,800	2,459,200	165,600
Hams & bacon,			
lbs.....	47,849,626	35,234,196	12,615,430
Lard, lbs.....	35,836,791	38,150,419	

The decrease in lard (lbs.) during this year, Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 17, 1900, over that of last year, Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 18, 1899, is 2,313,628 lbs.

Fire which started in the tank house of Libby, McNeill & Libby's packing establishment, Chicago, Ill., last week, seriously threatened destruction to the whole plant. It did about \$20,000 damage before the flames were extinguished.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review.

INABILITY TO WEAKEN THE MARKET MATERIALLY ON THE LARGE RECEIPTS OF HOGS, BECAUSE OF SMALL STOCKS—ONLY LIGHT ACCUMULATIONS MAKING ON THE ACTIVE HOME DEMANDS—EXPORTERS STILL VERY CONSERVATIVE.

The hog supplies this week give promise of liberal marketings right along of very desirable packing averages. For the season of the year the average weights slightly exceed those of the previous season, and lard is being turned out a little more freely than then. But despite the increased productions and notwithstanding that there is generally spiritless export demand, the fact remains that the stocks are being added to very slowly, while that there is practically an unimportant supply of lard still at the West. "Just a little more lard offering," covers the situation of supply of that product. However quiet the export demand, a good quantity of both lard and meats is steadily going out on contracts, and which proves sufficient, in connection with more or less new demand, and the liberal home consumption, to prevent the making of important accumulations. It seems clear that it will require a much later period of the season to permit the making of ordinary holdings of the products, that the inaction of foreign markets would have to continue for an exceptionally long period to enable a rolling up of stocks, even though there should be an exceptionally liberal marketing of hogs. We have been believers in a phenomenal hog supply this year, and gave the reasons for the belief several months since. Not only do we expect to see rather exceptional hog supplies in a large way from now through to January, the usually considered most active packing period, but later on and into the spring months, because the prices of the swine, for many months, have encouraged their production, and feeding stuff has paid the farmers better to use freely at home, while all reports from the interior West have strengthened the opinion of hog supplies. But with whatever possible marketing of hogs it would take a long time to give any uncomfortable holding of the products. The efforts to get hogs cheaper have again met with poor success; slight declines in their prices take place on some one day's enormous supply of them, but the packers in their anxiety to secure them, to replenish stocks of the products, bring about reactions in their values. Correspondingly small changes also take place in the prices of the products, while the packers who sell the products short to ease prices and affect the hog market, quickly turn and cover their short sales, while they bring about the prices for them that prevailed before the small declines. It looks as though the packers could not do much more than hold the market down, while that only light variations in prices were possible in the near future, except temporarily as shorts may show themselves while if there should be a let up in the hog supplies for a day or two the advantage

as to prices of the products would be temporarily more in favor of the sellers. In the long run we look to see easier markets, notwithstanding it may be several weeks before there is a marked accumulation in the stocks of the products. It is clear that foreign buying is going to be of a very careful order this season, and that it will be carried on more to fill in on wants, and that it will be against making marked accumulations, at any time, around current prices, while that the other side as well will depend as much as possible on its home productions. However, our own home trade is likely to continue liberal for a long time, as there is active consumption here by reason of the healthful general business conditions, and the good prices for all crops, while there is less contention than usual among the home distributors and consumers over the prices of the products. There has been a large trading for a remarkably protracted period with all of the consuming sources, while demands now are of that urgent order that there is implied small stocks held by the distributors in this country, and that they are finding a quick sale steadily. The South, Southwest and all Eastern markets have had good buying orders at the West this week for cash stuff. The foreigners when they want to buy at all look at the premium, first, on the cash holdings, and drift their orders more to January delivery, although some urgent demand has been had this week from both the United Kingdom and Continent sources. Undoubtedly all foreign markets are carrying much less of a supply than usual of both meats and lard, and spasmodic demands thence of an urgent order are altogether likely. The Western packers, notwithstanding the slack export interest, have about all they can do to meet other active demands; most of them are sold ahead, even of partly cured stock, and it can be said that there is nothing yet made to apply on January demands or contracts. In New York, Western steam lard has been taken a little more freely by the English shippers, who have also bought city lard; the Continent refined lard has had steady moderately active demands. Liberal sales of city lard have been made for Cuba, as well as to England. Compound lard is a little stronger, and is at 6@6½c, with somewhat better demands. In city meats, bellies are ¼c lower, and weak at the decline, with stocks accumulating, as demands have been very slack for some few days. Loose shoulders are a little steadier at 6c; pickled hams are freely offered at rather easy prices, without much trading in them.

In New York, sales for the week: 1,500 tcs. Western steam lard to arrive, for export, at \$7.55@7.60; 800 tcs. city lard at \$7.10@7.15, up to \$7.55@7.65 for iron band, and \$7.25 for wooden pkgs.; 400 tcs. for Cuba. Compound lard, 6@6½c; 950 bbls. mess pork at \$12.00@13.00; 350 bbls. city family at \$15.50@16.00; 150 bbls. short clear at \$14.25@16.25. In city cut meats, 3,500 pickled shoulders at 6c; 8,200 pickled hams at 8½@8¾c; 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼c; 10,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. average, 8¾c; 8,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, 9¾c; and 3,000 lbs. light smoking bellies at 10½@10¾c; 200 boxes Eastern dry salted bellies, 8¼@8½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,982 bbls. pork, 12,815,626 lbs. lard, and 17,514,681 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 5,089 bbls. pork, 10,202,911 lbs. lard, and 13,140,520 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Shippers are moderate buyers at better prices. Sales of 500 tcs. city India mess, \$15.25@15.50; barreled, extra mess, \$8.50@9.00; family, \$10.50@11.50; and packet at \$10.00@10.50.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review.

VERY SLACK CONDITIONS.—LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES.—EXPORTERS STILL INDIFFERENT.—MOST OF THE TRADING SPECULATIVE.

It is a market offering very little that is markedly new. Indeed affairs have run along this week in a very conservative way, outside of speculative interest and more buying by the soap people. Very little desire is shown to sell. At the same time buyers for export and for compound lard use are conservative. Views all around are inharmonious and there is needed something of a more positive character to insure any feeling held as to the future of the market. Hardly ever before at this time of the year have matters been so badly mixed as at present. Opinions expressed over the near or later market partake more than usual of a speculative character. A singular development, however, exhibits itself even through the dullness at seaboard markets and that is that despite the recent easing up of prices on speculative at export sales in the seaboard and the apathy which at present prevails over all export demand. There is as well a lack of spirit in dealings even other than those for shipment, that the mills are able to firmly maintain prices for their outputs of crude, while that they have a very good sale for them, either to the Western soapmakers or packers. The demand to the mills is competitive on the part, mainly, of the Western consumers and it seems willing to take up all that is offered at the slightly advanced prices made in the previous week. Besides the Southern refiners are willing to pay strong prices. Unquestionably a very nice grade of oil is now being turned out, for the most part in all sections. People who had supposed that the Southeast sections would be even later than has been proven in their production of prime oil are gratified at the much more limited offering of off grades than they had supposed probable and the fine qualities produced. The fact that the mills had failed to stock up with the seed at the beginning of the season because of the insistence then of high prices for it, are at this later period not only getting all they want of it at lower prices, but a decidedly prime quality. The oil itself is attractive to buyers, and since it will meet the needs of the compound makers advantage is taken of it at the current prices. Demands for the oil for prompt use are not imperative, since the compound business as yet lacks vitality. But, viewing the possibilities of the lard market and that future effect, to probably materially enlarging the demands for the compounds, preparation is made in advance for them by buying the oil either for accumulations or for future deliveries. It looks to us as though the consumption of the oil for the make of compounds would be exceptionally large this season. We have remarked this before. But this does not imply generally well sold up supplies, since the prospects of other consumption, for the make of soap, etc., are not assuring of their reaching anywhere near the volume of the previous year. The

foreign markets continue to fight very shy of the offerings here. They can hardly be persuaded to figure over deliveries this side of January, although they show a light interest in deliveries later than January, and from January to May particularly, but more particularly at other seaboard markets where the oil is to be had cheaper. The neglect of the earlier deliveries on the part of the shippers is the poorest feature of the market, so far as concerns the foreign interest. Just why there is more inaction on these near deliveries than later month can perhaps be attributed to the disposition not to make accumulations on the other side, while that near wants for actual use had been pretty well provided for. A very fair quantity of the oil has steadily gone out to Europe since the beginning of the season. A good deal of it was contracted for ahead at under current prices, while including some few consigned lots. The latter have been offered for some time abroad at at least 1¢@1½¢ per gallon under the New York market. These have shown a profit because chiefly sent forward from Galveston and New Orleans, where a distinct advantage has ruled over prices by reason of the more abundant make of the oil in Texas at an earlier date, and where it has also been produced upon a cheaper basis, in the larger quantities of seed available. The same sources of buying, which have protected chiefly their near wants, are now a little inclined to figure over the later deliveries. On the whole, however, exporters prefer to wait developments, and most of the trading is of a speculative order in New York. If there were signs of prolonged strength to the oil markets there would undoubtedly now become freer buyers, but until the lard position is assured or until the possibilities of a large or ordinary production of the oil is better indicated, there is not much

prospect of marked vitality to export demands. At this writing, while prime yellow in New York has sold for export, for January and February deliveries at 33½¢ and from January to May at 33½¢, yet other business is checked because of an indisposition to sell a quantity to satisfy the demand, at that price. At the same time there are offers to sell in a more limited way, on speculative account, at 33½¢. These offers do not draw more than occasional bids. At the same time November and December deliveries sold at 33¢. Yet some people decline to accept that price. Some of the offers from Marseilles are very low, not more than 50¢@50½¢ francs for off grade, while they want it only for January and February; those prices would not net more than 30¢@30½¢ here. New Orleans offers to sell prime yellow at 31½¢, and off yellow at 30½¢, and both Galveston and New Orleans are making more of an accumulation and are a little more anxious over selling. As the mills can get in the Southeast 26¢ and even 26½¢, in instances, for crude in tanks, Memphis 26½¢@26¾¢, and for some exceptional lots even 27¢; with Texas up to 25½¢, it is clear that they can make more money than by selling the refined, while the only important demand now existing wants the crude. Several thousands of barrels have been taken as well by the soapmakers. The Marseilles market would be the factor if at all quickened over its demands. It usually takes in a season about 350,000 barrels, although last year about 275,000 barrels. Conceding that this year it will need 125,000 to 150,000 barrels for edible purposes, the usual proportion of the whole taken by them, the more important quantity usually handled for soap use depends upon possibilities of prices being more favorable, at the realization of some ideas held concerning the large marketing of other oils later on in the year. The

H. FERBUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

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Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

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Kentucky Refining Co.,

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peanut crop is believed to be very large this year, as the previous year's prices stimulated the production of it, and unquestionably Marseilles, as well as some other foreign markets, is looking forward to its marketing in January and February to do away in a liberal degree with their interest over cotton oil. The lard market has not acted right latterly for a favorable influence upon cotton oil; the supplies of hogs are large daily and an advance in the products is prevented, notwithstanding there is practically an unimportant stock, of lard particularly, at the West. The tallow markets of the country, however, are higher again this week and supplies have been well bought up in every direction, as there are signs that Europe is holding light supplies of the beef fat, and that it is of necessity buyers of it in this country, while with the export demands, the home soap buyers are more anxious over obtaining supplies of the tallow. The mills have sold since our last review 25 tanks crude in the Southeast at 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 26@26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, as to location; 18 tanks in Memphis at 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ @27c, and 30 tanks in Texas at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @25 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and to 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ c as to quality. In New York sales have been, up to this writing, 750 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, at 33@33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 2,250 bbls., do., for December delivery, at 33@33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 500 bbls., do., for January delivery, at 33@33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 1,000 bbls., do., for February delivery, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 1,000 bbls., do., January to May, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In winter yellow, sales of 1,250 bbls. at 37c, and small lots of choice at 40@42c. In white, sales of 250 bbls. at 35c.

Later.—Small lots on offer in New York for near deliveries can be sold only at a decline on the dull demands; 100 bbls. prime yellow, delivery Dec. 1, sold at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 500 bbls. do., December and January, at 33c; and January to May, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of winter yellow, sales of 400 bbls., in lots, spot, at 40c.

(For Friday's closings, see page 18.)

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

The annual report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1900, reveals many interesting facts showing the prosperity and strength of this important concern.

The profits for the year amounted to \$1,739,449.28, which deducting debenture bond interest, makes net profits of \$1,497,182.61. Six per cent. dividends of \$611,916 have been paid on preferred stock, while a dividend of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—\$708,298.50—has been paid on common, making total dividend payments of \$1,320,214.50. The balance carried over to general profit and loss account is therefore \$176,968.11.

The permanent investment account has been charged with \$326,331.19 for additions to the properties, such as real estate, cotton ginneries, seed houses and scales, warehouses, extensions to crushing mills, refineries and soap plants. The account has been credited with sales of inactive properties, machinery, etc., amounting to \$228,875.52. The net result is an increase to the permanent investment account of \$97,455.67.

The properties have been maintained during the past year by the expenditure of \$326,087.38, which has been charged to operating expenses for the same period.

The working capital and surplus of the company on August 31, 1900, was \$4,828,571.49, of which \$885,019.47 was cash in banks, and \$3,943,552.02 was bills and accounts receivable, marketable products and supplies.

The physical condition of the properties continues to improve. The sum of \$326,087.38 has been spent during the year in repairs, additions and betterments and charged to operating expenses, which may be considered an

ample equivalent for depreciation of properties during the same period.

During the past year the company had to deal with diminished receipts of seed, resulting from the smaller cotton crop, the consequence of which was a higher range in values of all products. Notwithstanding these conditions, the volume of business done by the company has almost equaled that of the preceding year, when the cotton crop was the largest of record and low prices prevailed. The export business of the company continues to develop, and the wider trade relations which have been established justify the expectation of further improvement. Owing to the superior quality of products, and sufficient capital to carry stocks large enough to supply promptly at all seasons of the year the wants of consumers, no purchaser can ignore the prominent position that the American Cotton Oil Company occupies in the trade.

A comprehensive display of the company's manufactures, consisting of crude and refined oils, cottonseed cake, meal, hulls, linters, soaps, etc., was made at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The exhibit obtained a fitting recognition of excellence in the highest possible award, viz., the Grand Prix d'Honneur. Concerning the prospects for the season of 1900-1901, the company's reports indicate a cotton crop exceeding that of the year just closed.

The loyal and efficient co-operation of the officials and employees of the company is recognized as having much to do with the satisfactory result for the year.

The following are the directors of the American Cotton Oil Company: Messrs. Edward D. Adams, William Barbour, J. Fred'k Chamberlin, Charles F. Clark, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Harris C. Fahnestock, Bradish Johnson, Charles Lanier, Joseph Larocque, J. Rogers Maxwell, George A. Morrison, Robert F. Munro, J. Kennedy Tod, Edmund Urquhart and Richard T. Wilson.

The executive officers are: George A. Morrison, president and chairman of the board; executive committee, George A. Morrison, J. Fred'k Chamberlin, Robert F. Munro; vice-president, Robert F. Munro; secretary and treasurer, Justis E. Ralph; general counsel, Sullivan and Cromwell.

COTTON CONDITIONS IN EGYPT.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Alexandria, Oct. 31.—The month of October has not had much influence on the result of the crop, because, although on the one hand, the temperature was high and favorable to the cotton trees, on the other, the damage mentioned in our last resume was much more serious than was believed at the time.

The first picking has already been gathered and the second also will very shortly be finished. The two together are reported to us as being 15 to 35 per cent. less than last year, according to provinces and localities.

The third picking is very much compromised and the amount will not be important.

The yield in ginning continues to be on an average 4 per cent. less than last year.

The reports from Upper Egypt and the Fayoum are even more unfavorable than those of Lower Egypt.

According to the above information, and taking into account the increase of acreage planted this year, we are led to estimate the crop at 5,250,000 cantars about.

As mentioned in our last resume, the quality leaves much to be desired as regards cleanness, the cotton containing much dead. In consequence the proportion of the inferior classes will be greater than usual.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—The market has developed a much more sensitive position of affairs, to firmer prices than had been counted upon by a good portion of the trade, and because that underneath it all has been materially quickened export interest. An advance of about $\frac{1}{8}$ c from late prices had been regarded as probable, but the closer absorption of supplies within the last two weeks at all of the marketable centers by the shippers and home trade buyers, the latter stimulated to buying more freely by the export demand, leaves the position decidedly in favor of sellers and perhaps a further advance will take place. It is believed here by the trade that Europe is getting very short of supplies and that it will be compelled to buy further liberally from this country. Some reports assert that the South American and Australian tallow, held in England, Germany and Russia, has been much more closely used up than usual, and that there is really a very marked deficiency of holdings of those grades in the consuming countries. This has been brought about in a natural degree by the long time inaction over buying in this country and the disposition of the foreign markets to depend upon their accumulation rather than meet the seemingly, to them, full prices here and the recent full rates of ocean freight room. That large sales were made to the foreigners in the previous week in addition to those then reported, or of about 5,000 tierces at neighboring markets, and the further moderate buying at all markets this week on export account has stimulated some speculative inquiry as well as home trade buying, has been clear. Of course, as approaching the holiday period, the home trade usually drop out, and their demand now is more because it does not desire the supplies to get away from them. The London auction sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices to 3d advance, where three-quarters were sold of the 2,200 casks offered. There has been some buying here this week of goods to ship West, as well, where prices are held relatively higher than here. On last Saturday there were 300 hhds. city sold for export in New York at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On Monday, 500 tierces city sold for shipment at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On Tuesday, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was bid for city in hhds., and 5c asked, with 5c bid for one special lot. Some of the melters then practically delivered to sell, as awaiting developments. On Wednesday there was most too strong holding for exporters, while the supplies in hand for sale were small; one lot of city in hhds. was offered at 5c; no bids were made over 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but most melters declined to sell; city in tierces had 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, and was held at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; city edible was at 6c. The country made is arriving only moderately and is well sold up; sales of 350,000 lbs. at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, as to quality. The ocean freight market is steadily more in favor of shippers. The Western markets have been as well very well cleaned up of desirable grades, while some of the packers now practically decline to sell for future deliveries, with irregular and better prices asked. At

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

this writing 5½c is bid for prime packers in Chicago, and to 5½c asked, with 2,500 tierces sold there latterly, part at 5½c for prime packers and including lower grades. Quotations at Chicago: Prime packers, 5½@5¾c; No. 1, do., at 5@5½c; No. 2, do., at 4½@4¾c; city renderers at 5@5½c; prime country at 5@5½c; No. 2, do., at 4½@4¾c.

On Thursday, in New York, the tone was slacker; the fact that there was not a firmer market in England seemed to dispirit exporters; because the shippers were quiet the home trade felt like holding off. City in hogheads, however, could not be bought under 5c, while 4½c would be paid; city in tierces would bring 5½c, while at 5½c is asked. Contract deliveries for about 225 hogheads city to the home trade will probably go in at 4½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The large business in the previous week in New York at 6½c relieved the pressers of their accumulations and in part sold them up ahead, while in conjunction with the then large sales in Chicago at 6½c, the principal consumers are protected against their near wants. Therefore there is a firm feeling among the pressers generally over the prices without an advance taking place, except perhaps a little better tone at Chicago, but at the same time in default of marked inquiry, the situation is in some degree nominal. The compound lard business is not as yet materially improved. There are offers to sell in New York in a limited way at 6½c and 6¾c refused. Chicago quotes 6½c. At Kansas City sales of 210,000 lbs. at 6½c.

LARD STEARINE.—The refiners use up any surplus offerings of choice. The higher prices for the oil increase the production of the stearine, but the pressers West use up most of their makes, and the local lard refiners have to depend more upon the city productions, and which is largely their own out-turns. Quoted at 8½c for choice, at which 40,000 lbs. sold.

GREASE is about ½c higher this week. Exporters have bought a good deal at the West, as well as at New York, while the home soap trade is more freely interested. Besides the pressers having a quicker sale for the oil are buying more grease. Sales of 200,000 lbs. white at 4½@5½c; latter for "A" and at the West 300,000 lbs. were sold, including white, at 5c; "A" white quoted at 5½c; "B" white, at 4½c; yellow, at 4½@4¾c; bone, at 4½@4¾c, and house, at 4½c.

GREASE STEARINE has been more closely absorbed on export demands, with some home inquiry, while 5½c was bid early in the week for white, at which 125,000 lbs. were sold; at the close 5½c was asked, and sales have taken place of 25,000 lbs. at 5½c. White quoted at 5½c and yellow at 5c.

LARD OIL.—This market is in good shape. It works more apart from the lard influence than usual because of the recent active wants of all manufacturing interests of the oil, and closely bought up supplies here and at the West. Besides there has been a fair export demand as encouraged in part by easier rates for freight room. Sales have been made at 62c.

CORN OIL has been yielding steadily in price since the late high prices and because of the break in linseed and the fact that foreign buyers have become very conservative. From 6¼c to 6½c is now quoted for car lots, but perhaps it would be difficult to buy under 6½c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There has been a generally active movement of sufficient volume to again strengthen the market, at least on certain varieties, and what were virtually clearance sales of butts, Colorados and branded cows were made. The only condition likely to exert an adverse influence over hide values is the more generous supply, which is already making itself manifest. The more prominent operators have been in the market and have made substantial purchases. The situation to date is controlled by the packer.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up have sold to the number of 5,000 late hides at 13c, thus establishing a new basis. They are now being held at this price, though its continuance is a matter of question.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in considerable volume at 11¼c. There are a small quantity offering at 11½c.

COLORADO STEERS have sold in a moderate way at 10¾c, which is the prevailing price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in a small way at 12¼c, which is sufficient to establish the price.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have sold in a moderate way at 11¼c. There are not many offering and the price is firmly sustained. Lights, under 55 lbs., have moved at 10¾c, which is the prevailing figure.

BRANDED COWS.—About 10,000 brought 9½c. Holdings now offer at 10c.

NATIVE BULLS offer in a small way at 10½c. Some lots are contracted at ¼c less.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Despite the fact that the large buyers were not in evidence a considerable amount of stock was moved. Buff

seconds have been in excellent request and in some cases have brought within a half cent of the price at which No. 1s were sold. The market is in a rather vague position and its actual condition a matter of opinion. There is much diversity of opinion as to whether prices will be maintained, based largely no doubt upon different interests. Tanners seem inclined to buy the cheapest stock available for their purpose and dealers equally anxious to sell wherever a margin can be realized. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have been in excellent request at 9½c for No. 1s. The price of seconds has varied from 8½c to 9c, which is the first reported departure from the full cent spread, since its inception. Prices for both varieties are in advancing tendency.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., sell at 9½c, with the second quality a cent less.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS range from 8c to 8½c, according to weight, quality and selection. They are in request.

HEAVY COWS, 55 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, run from 9½c to 9¾c. They are in good request and dealers claim in advancing tendency.

NATIVE BULLS are very scarce, such supplies as are available offering at 8½c flat.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are firmly held. Countries are nominally worth 12c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold in short-haired stock at 11c. It is thought that it would be difficult to duplicate this sale, as 10½c is much more in accordance with tanners' views.

DEACONS are firmly held at 60@80c.
SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES.—\$3.40 is the prevailing figure, though some demand \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—The situation continues strong with advanced prices prevailing. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.05@1.10.
COUNTRY PELTS, 80@90c.
PACKER LAMBS, \$1.00.
COUNTRY LAMBS, 75@80c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales of some 30,000 hides, with the packers feeling in a more comfortable position than ever. The present week has opened with a little dragging feeling, but now, in the middle of the week, the pulse is getting a little quicker. Some of the packers have receded from their price of 10c for branded cows, and 5,000 were sold at 9½c, and more would be had at the same price. The run of cows somewhat extraordinary, the well posted commission men are at sea on the matter; they predicted the stream would dry up some time ago, but it still continues—somehow cows pop up from all directions, but to be sure we must be

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.
383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

pessimistic enough to think they will sort of dwindle down—it may, therefore, take some time before 10c is realized. Colorados are sort of strong at 10½c—and at this price really as cheap as any on the market for the tanner. Butt brands are not over numerous, but tanners are not falling over one another to pay the 11½c. Heavy Texas hang fire at 12½c, but as they are getting more scarce every day, the packers will hesitate before they will sell at a lower figure. Light Texas are firmly entrenched at 10½c, extremes 10¼c, and some of the packers think 11c valuation is none too high. Native steers which have sold at 13c are fast getting in the long haired division, the season for such will soon be fully on us, and a great many of the tanners will be very cautious in paying 13c—they know that they have reached the danger point. The packers should indeed be very well satisfied if their present asking prices are obtained.

SHEEPSKINS are still at their latest usual position. Pullers do not hesitate to plank down a dollar in return for a good skin. The packers can be a little dictatorial in their manner of selling, that is, where a man has any conscience left.

BOSTON.

The buff situation has to some extent weakened, dealers now being willing to accept 9½c. The views of tanners at the limit are not above 9½c, and they can now supply their needs on that basis. Some of the tanners are well supplied, but most of them are not. New England sell on receipt at 9½c. There are not many offering. There is a brisk call for practically everything in the line.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little doing owing to scarcity. A general advance is asked. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11c.

CITY COWS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10@10½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½c.

BULLS, 8½@9c.

CALFSKINS were bought up by the Upper Leather Co.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firm and closely sold up.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—There are not many hides offering though there seems to be sufficient on hand at the prices demanded. We quote:

No. 1 **NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 11c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10½c.

CITY COWS, 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 10@10¼c.

CALFSKINS (see page 42).

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

Recent sales have cleaned up certain varieties and advances have been paid. The more generous slaughter may result in preventing a further advance though there seems every indication of a good demand. The cattle receipts have been very large. The country market is in a vague position, it being difficult to determine as to just how strong the situation is. The 1c spread on buffs has been dissipated as sales of the two varieties have brought them to a point within a cent of each other. The Boston market shows a somewhat weaker front, 9½c being the limit on tanners' views. New England, calf and sheepskins have all been in brisk request at outside prices. The Philadelphia market has been rather slow in consequence of dearth of supply and there hasn't been much activity in New York in consequence of prices.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 13c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@11½c; Colorado steers, 10½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12@12¼c; No. 1 native cows, 11¼c; under 55 lbs., 10½c; branded cows, 9¼@10c; native bulls, 10¼@10½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½c; No. 2, 8½@9c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9½c; branded steers and cows, 8@8½c; heavy cows, 55 lbs. and up, 9¼@9½c; native bulls, 8½c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 12c; Kips, for No. 1, 10½@11c; deacons, 60@80c; slunks, 25c; horsehides, \$3.40@3.50; packer pelts, \$1.05@1.10; country pelts, 80@90c; packer lambs, \$1.00; country lambs, 75@80c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c; New England hides, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10@10½c; country cows, 9½c; country bulls, 8½@9c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½c; butt-branded steers, 11c; side-branded steers, 10½c; city cows, 10½c; native bulls, 10@10¼c; calfskins (see page 42); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Julien Stevens Ulman and Edw. Ladew are two well known New York millionaire tanners conspicuous this week at the horse show.

The Farmers' Brick and Gin Company, of Blossom, Lamar county, Tex., has filed petition for charter. Capital \$50,000. The purpose of the company is to manufacture tile, etc., and to buy cottonseed and make cottonseed oil, meal, etc. Corporators: H. E. Payne, S. E. Johnson, J. M. Hall, of Blossom, Tex., and George W. Campbell, of Paris, Tex.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

Answers to Correspondents.

T. H. B., MATAWAN, N. J.—In pure, natural wines, cane sugar is not present, the saccharine matter consisting of glucose or grape sugar and other forms of sugar indigenous to wines. The per cent. of alcohol present varies with the kind of wine, age and whether the wine is of natural condition or whether it is fortified—that is, strengthened by an addition of alcohol, pure and simple.

F. CO.—(1) We have several formulas for compound lards which we will furnish you with, if you desire. At the present ruling prices you cannot use much lard in this material. (2) While our book on the "Manufacture of Sausages" gives lard bleaches, it does not treat of the regular method of refining with fuller's earth. But for small butcher use the formulas given will be found serviceable and thoroughly practical. The cost for treating lard by these methods is very slight.

IGNORANCE.—Tallow and grease are usually tested for titre or hardness, moisture and impurities. The price obtained for this material largely depends upon this quality and the higher the titre, the better the price obtained, other things being equal. For the distillation of tallow, the fresher and harder the tallow is the greater the yield of glycerine and the less the quantity of oleic acid obtained, and the less the shrinkage. (2) We can furnish you with the process in every working detail for the production of glycerine from tallow including the concentration of the glycerine to any desired density. We can also give you plans, specifications, apparatus required, cost of plant, etc., etc., if you desire it.

JOHN, PORT HURON.—(1) The extraction of fat is of great importance in making some grades of glue, notably that for the use of wall paper manufacturers. Further than this, a better grade of glue is always made, when substances foreign to pure glue, are kept out of it. (2) Different glue stock gives different yields of glue so wide a difference obtaining, that unless we knew the grade and class of material you have we could not venture a hazard.

WOOL-GREASE IN LEATHER.

F. Vesely procured various samples of leather, which were stuffed in a drum with mixtures of wool-grease and tallow. The results show that the neutral wool-greases penetrate the leather better than any other fats of the same consistence, and they leave no sticky touch or ill odor, and that in the case of chrome-tanned leathers especially they give a very good color.—Chem. Zeit.

**BEST...
CASH...
PRICES**

ARE PAID FOR—
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS
and HORSE HIDES**

BY THE
**HIDE DEPARTMENT
American Hide and Leather Company
No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK**

RATIONAL STOCK FEEDING.

(Concluded from last week.)

The digestibility of a considerable number of American cattle foods have already been determined. This is done by feeding a uniform and weighed quantity of food of known composition for sufficient length of time to eliminate all residues of previously fed fodders, then collecting the dung for a number of days, usually five or six, weigh and analyze. The dung contains the undigested food residue, and the difference between this and the total food consumed gives the portion digested. Thus, two foods having the same composition, their values would be determined by the amounts of nutrients digested from each.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION AND DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN FEEDING-STUFFS.

The composition, especially of coarse fodders, is affected by so many conditions, as soil, climate, season, cultivation, harvesting, handling, stage of maturity, etc., that the greater the number of good analyses entering into an average the nearer may the average be expected to represent the general composition.

The proportions of the different nutrients digested are obtained by dividing the total amount of each nutrient consumed by the amount digested.

Where two foods are fed in a ration each will have to be operated upon separately, and their sums taken for the total digestible nutrients consumed.

II.—Feeding Standards.

The composition and digestibility of feeding stuffs have been considered, and in the following tables the amounts of digestible nutrients in different quantities of foods will be presented. The next question asked by the interested feeder is, how much and in what proportion should the digestible nutrients be fed to different animals for different purposes? This is a very difficult question to answer with accuracy. The results of a great many years patient investigation on this subject in Germany have found expression in the German feeding standards. In these it has been attempted to give the needs of various animals, both as to amount of food and amount and proportion of digestible nutrients. The standards compiled by Wolff on this subject have been widely published and used in this country, and have, especially of late years, been the subject of discussion and criticism. We have no feeding standards of our own in America, and while the German ones no doubt need to be modified and changed to suit our climate, foods and animals, yet the principle and example are good, and can serve as guides till we have accumulated sufficient data to formulate ones better suited to our particular needs.

It is to be remembered that the feeding standards presented do not represent invariable scientific facts, but are the average results of a great many carefully conducted experiments; then, too, the compositions and coefficients of digestibility of the feeding-stuffs are the average of analyses and digestion experiments. These facts borne in mind, the feeder will not expect certain definite results from them.

Another observation of interest in connection with feeding standards, is the greater proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fats in the rations for young and growing animals, than in those for grown, fattening, and working ones. This is precisely as would be expected, since the bodily frame work of the young animal is being built up at this stage of growth, and hence requires a larger proportion of protein, or flesh formers.

NUTRITIVE RATIO.

"Total organic matter" represents the water-free food, minus the ash; the "total nutritive substance" is the sum of digestible protein, carbohydrates, and fats; and the "nutritive ratio" is the ratio of the digestible protein to the sum of the digestible carbohydrates and fats, the fats being previously multiplied by 2.5.*

*Experimenters and feeders now generally use factors varying from 2.2 to 2.5 for bringing fats to the same nutritive basis as carbohydrates, and we agree with them that these factors are more nearly correct than 2.5; but we adhere to the latter in order that our ratios may be comparable with those in the German standard.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.

(Continued from last week.)

Great Britain had a successful combing industry of her own. She had no Merino sheep. Combing wool was advancing in price; in 1855 it sold in London for 1s. 1½d.; in 1864, for 2s. 4d. Our own worsted manufacture had been initiated and was successful, but it consumed only 6,000,000 lbs. of wool. The wools were grown in Kentucky, in Ohio to a small extent and elsewhere. No wonder that the dissemination of mutton sheep was urged for the increase of our resources for manufacture and for the meat supply of cities. There was an existing tendency to increase the distribution of English sheep and the production of combing wool by our breeding with Merino grades.

In 1868 Mr. E. R. Mudge, United States Wool Commissioner, advised the "grafting of the French race on the American Merino" as a means of supplying a manufacture which was one of the most important in France, and one that was a source of much of the exportation to this country. Specimens of these Rambouillet Merinos were introduced from time to time. They did not at first strike the fancy of breeders of American Merinos, and they did not at once gain favor, but afterwards they won their way, and now have a register and are widely scattered throughout the country.

It is not strange that the promoters of the great American Merino improvement should stand aloof from a movement that, as they thought, would degrade the finest wool sheep in the world to a mutton sheep. Yet, feeling the necessity for combing wool, and finding considerable difference in length of fiber in pure-bred Merinos, a few far-seeing breeders began to work for longer fiber and a larger carcass, in the direction of mutton and combing wool from the distinctively wool-producing Merino. And this was the starting point from which has been produced, on lines apparently parallel but with distinct and certain divergencies, the sub-breeds, the Dickenson delaine, standard delaine, improved delaine, national delaine, black top Spanish and improved black top Merino, all with record books, and pure-bred Merinos, very widely disseminated and now among the most popular breeds in the United States.

Thus has our supply of combing wools been augmented in part from this modification of the American Merino, yielding a soft and lustrous fiber, 3½ to 5 inches in length, suitable for tissues which the coarse combing wools could not produce. This progress has been continuous and persistent during the past thirty years, and in results it has been the most beneficial of the breeding tendencies which have marked the history of wool-growing. This course of breeding has given a supply for manufacturing competition with France, in goods requiring much skilled labor in proportion to weight of material, which no dissemination of English breeds could accomplish, and demonstrates the wisdom of the patient breeders who have worked a lifetime to accomplish this result.

The other line of development of combing wools, by increase of pure and crossbred English sheep, has run parallel with the delaine improvement of the Merino. It has been steadily progressive, constantly increasing the supply of coarse combing wools, making the worsted industry nearly independent of foreign wools of class two of the customs schedule. It has also enlarged the supply of material for flannels and certain kinds of cloths from the Down breeds.

(To be continued.)

SECY COBURN AND THE BIG KANSAS CITY CATTLE SHOW.

(Continued from last week.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE EXHIBITORS.

"In spite of their merits there is about these shows one distressing feature, and it is the old, old story. Stockmen come here hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles to inspect these cattle, to study the prize winners carefully and learn, if possible, wherein the superior qualities lie, and why they are rated as best. The prize-winning animals are perhaps stripped and in the ring for a half hour, and those visitors who are so fortunate and so alert as to be present at the particular time have opportunity to see them, along with the competing animals, and perhaps learn a little something of what, whose and where from they are. The cattle are then taken to their stalls, covered up with blankets, and the public and thousands of seekers after information who pass them day by day have little or no means of knowing what any particular animal they see is, its age, its breed, its weight, its prizes or its owner, and in many instances cannot even guess its breed.

"It has always been to me one of the incomprehensible mysteries why a breeder or exhibitor would go to so much pains and expense to exhibit breeding stock, from which he presumably wishes to build up trade, and then so wretchedly fail to supply an eager public with the information they so much crave, to which in my judgment they as patrons of the show are justly entitled and which their very presence has paid for. If exhibitors took proper pains to see that the more important information was from the first legibly given and hung on the stall of each animal, and then added to this, day by day, facts as to any premiums awarded it, its value would be beyond computation, and the information obtained would be worth to spectators a hundred times what they acquire when such matters are managed as now.

"The management of all such exhibitions should make it one of their invariable rules that every animal entered should have attached to its stall the legitimate general information pertaining to it that the public have a perfect right to demand. To take an animal to such a place, put it in a dark stall, cover it up with two or three blankets, with no particular means of identification, and then invite a business public to make long journeys at more or less expense to see, admire and perhaps buy it, at a busy season of the year, surely borders on the unbusiness-like if not the farcical.

"I hope for the time when I can attend these expositions and learn something about any given animal present without having to spend a half day hunting for the busy owner, or glean it in dribs from the overworked stable boys. A most helpful and well nigh indispensable adjunct to a proper understanding of the show is a comprehensive catalogue, and the animals should wear number-tags much more easily read from the back seats than those now in use.

"Among the ambitions I indulge for these shows is a management for each association courageous enough to have the awards made by one unquestionably competent judge and then stay by them. If a breed judge is not competent he has no business in the ring and putting two others there with him will not make him any more competent, nor atone for his incompetence or the miserable compromises by which so many committee awards are decided upon. I can conceive of nothing more inconsistent and preposterously grotesque than the employing of three men, who, speaking for an association and a breed to-day officially declare this or that animal the best in its class and to-morrow employing another three to say that the same animals are entitled to be but third, fourth or perhaps nowhere. As men we ought to get above such child's play.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 20, 1900.

Receipts of cattle last week totaled 10,200, and for the two days of this week 2,900. The soft, half-fat native and Western steers continue to make up a good proportion of the cattle supply with hard and finished kinds very scarce. The quality of the offerings has been mostly commonish. For the last eight market days the general market shows a decline of 20¢@40¢, fair to good grades selling to the least advantage. The proportion of cows and heifers was light last week and so far this week only moderate. Fair to good cow stuff has lost 20¢@35¢, and canners 15¢ for the last week. Good fat bulls are selling all right, but rough heavy kinds are 10¢@15¢ lower. Veal calves continue in active demand at unchanged values. Good stockers and feeders were in good demand all last week at steady prices, but prices broke 10¢@15¢ to-day. Common to medium grades are almost unsalable at a decline of 35¢@40¢ for the last eight days. Supplies in the quarantine division of late are light and offerings are mostly canning steers. Prices are off 10¢@15¢ for last week. Natives, 4.35¢@5.40; westerns, \$3.95¢@5.30; Texans, \$3.15¢@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00¢@4.50; bulls and stags, \$2.50¢@4.25; veals, \$3.75¢@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75¢@4.40.

Arrivals of sheep last week aggregated 4,500, and for the week thus far 1,400. The demand from the packers continues far in excess of the supply. Few range stuff is arriving now, the big end of the supply being fed native and Western lambs and ewes, sheep running quite light. Last week closed with good sheep selling steady to strong, with common to medium grades easy to 10¢ lower. The lamb trade declined 10¢@15¢, and ewes lost 15¢@30¢. The market to-day was generally 15¢@25¢ lower on both sheep and lambs. Fair to choice lambs, \$4.50¢@5.00; feeding lambs, \$3.60¢@4.15; fair to choice sheep and yearlings, \$3.60¢@4.00; feeding sheep, \$3.40¢@3.75; ewes, \$2.75¢@3.40.

Supplies of hogs last week footed up 33,600, and for the week so far 14,100. Although receipts are comparatively liberal, yet packers want more hogs. The market to-day ruled 5¢@10¢ lower. Prices ranged from \$4.75¢@4.90, with the bulk of sales at \$4.77¢@4.85.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Union Stock Yards,

South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1900. Receipts of cattle last week were fairly liberal, 20,111 head, but fell nearly 8,000 short of the corresponding week last year, while November receipts this year to date fall 23,000 short of last. There was little material change in the market last week, as compared with the week previous and the trade so far this week has developed nothing startling. In general the feeling has been weak and the trend of values lower on account of the heavy receipts at Eastern markets, and the bearish tone to advices from that quarter. Locally supplies have been scarcely equal to the demand and for this reason prices have been fairly well sustained on the good fat cattle weighing around 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. On the big heavy cattle prices are quoted about a dime lower. A good share of the cattle coming now have only been on feed thirty to sixty days and these are selling unevenly and unsatisfactorily anywhere from \$4.25 to \$4.80, while fair to choice beefs are bringing from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Cows and heifers have gone off 20¢@30¢ in the past ten days. Receipts of this kind have been rather liberal and made up, as a rule, of undesirable stock, including a good many "tailing" Western grassers and "stalk field" cows. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are selling at good steady prices.

The trade in stockers and feeders last week was somewhat of a disappointment to the trade. Prices ruled lower for all but the best grades and only 288 loads were shipped to the country as against 379 cars a year ago. This week business has picked up some, the trade has been of larger volume and prices are 10¢@15¢ better on the better grades. Some good yearlings sold for \$4.60 to-day, but fair to good feeding steers are selling largely around \$3.90¢@4.25, while the common grades are still more or less of a drag on the market at \$3.00¢@3.50.

(Continued on page 39.)

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

TAKE AN INTEREST IN YOUR BUSINESS.

Take an interest in your business. The average metropolitan butcher rents a shop, hunts up a fixture man, a carpenter and a painter and has the cheapest of the contractors among these to "do the shop over." Then he begins to tramp from box to box to see where he can get his stuff cheapest, thinking that he knows beef because he cut it for so and so "for years." He then slips around to the markets of his competitors and to those of some successful butchers and finally installs a combination of imitation management and price cutting, hoping thereby to induce the customer to drop in and buy. After doing all of this he lets the shop run itself, barring an occasional "cussing out" of his help if the business does not build up. If this butcher could study the quality and the grades of meat so as to improve his buying and take a few lessons in making his shop attractive and then hide as much of the inevitable blood and dirt of the meat market as possible, throwing in affable and courteous manners to suit, the market will look up.

We once saw a little 10x20 meat parlor in Paris which was a decorated gem. It was always full of customers buying. Try it.

GOOD BUTCHER SENSE.

A Philadelphia, Pa., marketman offers the following sound advice:

"What the newspapers should do is to devote less space to describing what people should wear and more to what they should eat," remarked the butcher. "Fashionably dressed women come in here every day who don't know lamb from mutton, nor a hen from a rooster. No wonder men have dyspepsia! I find that men know more about the quality of food stuffs than women do. Many of the latter don't even know the few simple tests that might help them to distinguish an old fowl from a young one, and about meat they're greener yet. A young woman came in here the other day and asked for two pounds of veal cutlets. I showed her the loin I proposed to chop the cutlets from, and she remarked: 'Yes, that's very nice—but isn't it rather thick to fry?'"

Born With Letters on its Back.

J. E. Eichelberger, colored, brought a turtle to this office yesterday which was a curiosity. On either side of its back were plain letters about a half inch square, as follows: C E F E Y, and down the back a triplet of E's with a plain Y at the tail. The man caught the turtle on Mr. S. S. Birge's place in this township on Sunday, and was exhibiting it on the streets yesterday as a curiosity.—Newberry (S. C.) News and Herald.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Flushing, L. I., "resolved" last week that all of the markets be closed on Sundays during the months of December, January, February and March. The butchers all signed the closing agreement. The association will try to build and maintain an ice plant at Flushing.

The Butchers' Association of Montreal, Can., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. Hector Laureau, re-elected unanimously; honorary presidents, Edward Leduc, J. B. Bourassa, P. Bedard; first vice-president, Arthur Leduc; second vice-president, Wm. Templeman; secretary, Alfred Leduc; assistant secretary, Onesime Patenaude; treasurer, H. Poitras; assistant treasurer, Ephrem Renaud; corresponding secretary, Isaac Daoust; ordering commissioners, George Martineau and Jean Lamoureux; auditors, M. D. Lamb, Prosper Monette, P. Bedard and F. Harper.

The treasury showed a surplus of \$1,357.

The German Butchers' Association of Columbus, Ohio, held its regular meeting last week and appointed the following committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year:

William Streiberger, Henry Pietsch, Martin L. Kellner, John Maier and Joseph Onimus.

These nominations will be acted upon the first Sunday afternoon in December. This association has about thirty-four members and \$4,000 surplus in the treasury.

The present officers of the association are:

President, Adam Sauer; vice-president, Christ Roch; secretary, C. Herman; treasurer, Joseph Sauer; trustees, Martin L. Kellner, Adam Vogel and Charles Bastian; inside sentinel, Julius Bietsch.

A Reckless Butcher.

One Wheeler, brother-in-law of butcher Blasdel, at Clyde, N. Y., was left in charge of the market temporarily. He went "around the corner" with some convivial friends and got so happy that he returned to the place of business and sold out almost the entire stock in a few hours, regardless of price. Hams valued at \$1.75 and \$2 sold for 50 cents and 75 cents, and all other meats in proportion. This reckless sale rapidly advertised itself and the market and sidewalk in the immediate vicinity was soon crowded with people anxious to secure bargains.

Mrs. Blasdel was finally notified of the remarkable disposal of her husband's property and, assisted by Officer Shoemaker, soon discontinued the sale and closed the market. The remainder of the stock and business have been disposed of to James Costello, a Columbia street butcher.

** The Detroit "Free Press" says: "Charles Taylor is a meat dealer in Taylor township. There was an argument between him and Charles Frank, and Frank casually mentioned the fact that he was going to kill Taylor, the latter says. Taylor was not prepared for a demise and yesterday Frank found himself before Justice Thiede, of Wyandotte, charged with making threats. He was convicted and ordered to furnish a \$300 bond that he would not kill Taylor in the next six months anyway."

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

** Selda Fluckiger, butcher, at 248 Bleecker street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$2,690 and no assets.

** Voehl Bros., the butchers at Far Rockaway, opened a market in the Combs building at Inwood, L. I. This will be a branch of their main business.

** The Ghetto butchers on the East Side handle Kosher meat. The clerks of these shops are agitating for a union to enforce a 15-hour work day instead of 18 to 20 hours as they now work. These poor devils work for \$5 per week and board—by their employers. Dec. 3 is the ultimatum for the demands to go into effect.

** A Stein and \$585 was lost last week. That is to say, Henry Stein, who is a nephew of the wealthy butcher, Selig Pincus, went to see his uncle at 707 Fifth street, Friday night of last week; sat in the room waiting for his uncle. The \$585 was in the drawer.

** Albert Fletcher, the butcher at 1005 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, had George Langezine, of South Orange, N. J., up before Magistrate Steers on Tuesday on an assault case.

** It was a sad bridal party in St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, this week, when Mrs. Nellie Brotzman, the wife of the well known wholesale butcher, Ed. Brotzman, and cousin of the groom, Joe F. Farmer, of Jersey City, arose, turned pale and fell dead from internal hemorrhage just as the minister pronounced the benediction. She was only thirty-five years old.

** A well posted city butcher saw a veal calf at a show. The calf suited his fancy and he promptly offered \$5 for it at private sale. Imagine his disgust when this good butcher's figure was declined. Then also imagine his amazement when the same calf was "knocked down" at \$3,000 when its turn came for the hammer.

** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, November 21: Beef, 17,010 lbs.; veal, 5,800 lbs.; mutton, 3,340 lbs.; pork, 350 lbs.; poultry, 5,000 lbs.; ass't meats, 200 lbs.; total, 31,700 lbs.

** Did you ever hear the mush-mouthed conductor on the Second avenue "L" between the East Side abattoir district and the Harlem packinghouse section yell in the door as the train pulled out of 99th street station, "On a rubber necks?" He means "One hundred and eleven next." Only that's his professional way of saying it.

McLean is Busy With Markets.

Another gorgeous meat market has just been completed in Harlem by James McLean, the fixture manufacturer. The market will be conducted by John Laub & Son, at One Hundred and Fortieth street and Willis avenue.

The walls of the market have been tiled with white tile and within two feet of the floor there has been placed a very massive base of Italian marble.

The show windows have been furnished with broad marble slabs, supported by marble uprights.

The extensive beef department, which is on the right as you enter the market, is furnished with one long marble wall counter, in front of which are the meat benches. These are furnished with marble tops and are artificially designed and inlaid with opal tile.

On the opposite side of the store is the poultry department, which is equipped similar to the beef side, except that it is more compact.

The office, which stands in the front of the store, is a very noticeable fixture. The lower panels in the office are inlaid with tile and the upper sash are ornamented with cathedral glass.

The provision racks run parallel with both walls and extend back to the ice house, which is a monster.

The market has been completed in swell style and it's another gem added to Mr. McLean's long list of up-to-date establishments.

H. Kasten's market, at Second avenue and Fiftieth street, has also been completed this week. The fixtures were furnished by James McLean.

James McLean has constructed a monster poultry box for Davis & Kelly at Park Place. This box has six separate compartments for the various kinds of game.

H. W. Schmidt, of Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J., has had his market remodeled by James McLean.

The V. & M. Co.'s Ball Next Week.

Shake out your Sunday suit, get yourself in a good humor and prepare to have a good time next Friday night, November 30, for the big ball of the New York Veal & Mutton Company's E. M. B. A. comes off then at the Teutonia assembly rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street.

If you never went to a V. & M. ball go to this one and feel the reason why those who went to all of the former balls given by this association go to each succeeding one and look ten years younger the next day because of the happy good time they had the night before.

President Ben Kann and the various committees have been busy getting the big programme completed and all the arrangements ready for an evening of real pleasure. The Teutonia assembly rooms are a delightful place for an event of this kind. Host Anderson and his pretty wife leave nothing undone to have the hall and everything connected with it in apple pie order. This ball will be a most enjoyable affair. There will be thousands on hand for the merry, happy night of pleasure which the Veal and Mutton boys will furnish to their guests and friends.

The Finest Suckling Pigs.

Nick H. Snyder has his eyes wide open and he is a connoisseur of good things to eat. He went out to a Jersey piggery which is known for its fine pigs and bought some suckling pigs which make you hungry to look at. Some of these will be killed daily and be placed on sale at Mr. Snyder's store,

231 Fulton street, beginning November 26, Monday. These suckling pigs, when dressed, weigh from 10 to 17 lbs., and are as tender and sweet as a young maiden's first love. An inspection of these fine pigs will convince any one that they are as nice a lot of choice suckling pigs as can be got anywhere.

Nick Snyder has catered too long to the hotel and consumptive trade successfully not to know just what is good. He is proud of these pigs and when he is everyone else might just as well be. Mr. Snyder is one of the most reasonable sellers in New York city or anywhere else. Those who wish a really fine suckling pig should hurry off to 231 Fulton street and get one before they are all gone. We are taking our own advice. They can't be beat. They are as neat and trim a lot of baby hogs as we have ever seen and we've seen a few in our day and generation.

New Shops.

Mr. Brodwick will open a meat market at Redwood, N. Y.

M. A. Berry will open a meat market in the old Weeks & Smith block at Springfield, Mass.

Peter Honuif has opened his new meat market at 517 Strings avenue, Sterling Point, Wis.

Alvin Keihle opened his meat market on Main street, Groveland Station, N. Y., last week.

Frank Tomlinson, of Glen Roy, O., intends opening a meat market at Hamden very soon.

George F. Cullen has opened his new meat market on Melville street, Pittsfield, Mass.

A. Roseboom has re-opened the meat market at 14 North street, Auburn, N. Y.

Christian C. Kleuck and James J. Kelly opened their new meat business in the Wynn Building, Far Rockaway, L. I., last Saturday. It is called the Far Rockaway Market.

M. W. Barton last week opened a meat market on the dock at Le Roy, N. Y.

Adams & Van Buren have opened a large meat market at 280 Wellington avenue, Elgin, Ill.

Business Changes.

George F. Cullen has closed his meat market at Pittsfield, Mass.

C. O. Holmes has purchased the "Whittier Market," at Montpelier, Vt., of C. S. Whittier.

George Watkins has succeeded to the meat market business of Charles McLaughlin, at Rome, N. Y.



\$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

PORK SAUSAGE

CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Finkel, B., 98 Ludlow St.; to I. Dachs.	\$115
Greenburg, C. W., 137 Forsyth St.; to H. Brand	75
Kupperman, S., 100 Varick St.; to S. Oberford	75
Leber, M., 741 E. 5th St.; to H. Brand	60
Meschelem, A. L., 732 Norfolk St.; to M. Schinder	20
Renots, J., 141 Chrystie St.; to I. Hans	50
Steinboch & Edelstein, 355 Cherry St.; to A. Steinboch	300

Bills of Sale.

Kann, Max, 968 Second Ave.; to L. Rosenberg	250
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Jaack, F., 461 Seventh Ave.; to J. Aylmer	100
Louis, O., 884 Fifth Ave.; to E. Ghelardi	70
Stephani, G., 385 Broadway; to G. Andesson	350

Bills of Sale.

Gherladi, E., 884 Fifth Ave.; to O. Louis	150
Turner, C. E., 161 Third avenue; to F. Goerk	Nominal

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Botengoff, L., 67 Grand St.; to M. Fromkes	375
Cohn, I., 111 Ave. C.; to E. Zeckendorf	155
Fidlow, Dave, 124 Chrystie St.; to H. Cohen	47
Haering, J., 1416 Lexington Ave.; to M. H. Finner	40
Metropolitan Co-operative Association, 273 W. 131st St.; to E. Hamburger	50
Sommer, Louise, 200 E. 96th St.; to C. H. Hinek	70
Schechter, I., 691 Morris Ave.; to Ella Schechter	150
Vogelsohn, Hy., 620 E. 137th St.; to S. Young	67
Abramson & Levison, 735 3rd Ave.; to M. Levin	250
Greenberg, Sol., 846 First Ave.; to S. Levin	43
Rolando, M., 85 McDougal St.; to E. R. Biehler	76
Weber, Sam., 128 E. Houston St.; to E. Radus	34

Bills of Sale.

Barnet, Lena, 266 Cherry St.; to R. Rosenberg	200
Beratta & Rescigno, 71½ Mulberry St.; to E. Invernizzi	1,000
Cornell, C. Y., 2351 Third Ave.; to E. B. Terwilliger (R)	2,000
Guney, Wolff, 101 Prince St.; to S. Wanman	600
Shinkman, R., 110 Rivington St.; to M. Shinkman	1
Wallace, H. H., Lenox Ave. and 146th St.; to E. A. Block	
Zeckendorf, E., 111 Ave. C.; to I. Cohn	1,155

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Bills of Sale

Blake, L. J., 2037 Fulton St.; to E. J. Denton	1,000
Bodenstab, J., 263 Bridge St.; to A. Praeger	850
Julius, H., 146 Dumont Ave.; to Rose Julius	300
Siegel, S., 70 Johnson Ave.; to A. Greenstein	140

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—L. Scheidle, Collinsville; meats, etc.; sold out.

GEORGIA.—Alfred Coleman, West Point; meats; burned out; insured.

ILLINOIS.—Crowley, Cook & Co. (Inc.), Chicago; com'n prod; announced D. E. Crowley retires; Moody, King & Cook (Inc.), will succeed.—Geo. N. Soft, Chicago (Hyde Park), market; succeeded by H. McCarrison.

INDIANA.—W. H. H. Shank, Indianapolis; butcher; canceled R. E. mtge. \$300.—F. A. Uhl, Indianapolis, meat; R. E. mtge. \$600.—G. Palmer, Muncie; meats; canceled R. E. mtge. \$500.

KENTUCKY.—Smith Bros. & Co., Fulton; restaurant; succeeded by Smith Bros.

MAINE.—L. R. Herson, Berwick; tanner; quit claimed R. E. \$1, etc.—Wm. J. Milliken, Old Orchard; ice mtge. R. E. \$400.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Albert M. Sisson, East Mattapoisett; prov.; succeeded by Webster Kinney.—Chas. Thorndike Bros., Wakefield; prov.; succeeded by Bailey & Ricker.—E. K. Dollard, New Bedford; fish; sold R. E. \$1.

MICHIGAN.—Joe and Jane Barrey, Mt. Clemens; meats, etc.; chtl. mtge. renewed \$100.

MINNESOTA.—Dudley & Graham, Bemidji; meats; succeeded by F. E. Dudley.

MISSOURI.—Nebling & Patterson, St. Louis; meat; dissolved.—F. J. Zinn, Joplin; meat; bill of sale \$250.—Anna Nebling, St. Louis; meat; chtl. mtge. \$300.

NEBRASKA.—D. R. Cameron, Omaha; meats; sold out.

NEW YORK.—F. T. Bunce, Rochester; oysters; damaged by fire.—M. Lawrence, Buffalo; meats; chtl. mtge. \$108.

UTAH.—J. C. Knowles, Logan; meat; sold out.

WEST VIRGINIA.—H. C. Van Winkle, Parkersburg; hotel; sued.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

** The Cushing Grocery and Provision Company at Boston, Mass., has assigned for the benefit of creditors.

** George T. Carr is doing a good butchering business at West Newbury, Mass. He got in 25 good steers last week.

** Zelly & Son, of Perry street, Trenton, N. J., are going to greatly improve the interior of their market.

** James Mitchell was a wealthy pork packer at Chicago. His brother John is a laborer at Paterson, N. H. Jim died and left John \$1,000,000. Imagine the mixture of John's sorrow, joy and surprise. Well, he didn't "honey" for it.

** The Jerd Market has bought the first bear of the season. It was brought into Randolph, Vt., by huntsman William Hoisington last week and weighed only 40 lbs. The hunter got a \$15 bounty besides the market price for his bear.

** The butchers of Knoxville, Tenn., by Ignaz Fanz et al, are testing the \$21 license ordinance of the city, which lately picked out the retail marketmen as the lambs to be fleeced.

** Payne & Jones got \$250 for a registered Hereford bull calf last week. His name was "Admiral." A. W. Ball bought him at the National Stock Yards, Ill. The price stands him at about 25c per pound on the hoof.

** The butchers of Jersey City got mad last week because of the rise in meats—which didn't rise. The daily newspapers are very annoying.

** Henry Hulse, of Islip, L. I., has purchased the Eclipse Meat Market of W. O. Luce, at that place. Mr. Luce lives at Bay Shore.

** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have set the hammers and the trowels going in earnest in the building of their big packing plant at Chicago. It will cost \$1,000,000 at least.

** H. E. Dunham, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., brought to that market a deer weighing 257 lbs. as he fell. Mr. Dunham is 70 years old, but his sight is keen yet, and his nerve steady for a long, accurate shot.

SOME PITTSBURG FOLK

Mrs. Schwabthaler, who keeps the famous old hostelry on Herrs Island, known as the "Stock Yards Hotel," is an exceptional woman; just the right woman in the right place. Because of her sad bereavement, which occurred a short time ago, the lady did not give up, but took the reins of business in her hands and, under her skillful management, the business is prospering more every day. To the cattle and stock men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny it would be gallant to patronize this worthy lady, particularly if you wish a first class dinner, the kind mother used to cook, and at a most reasonable price.

F. W. Hartman, of 860 Ohio street and 1327 Arch street, Pittsburg, is an enterprising young man whom it would be hard to beat. He's a hustler and knows all the little details about his business. He's worthy in every way to conduct the two first class markets which he successfully runs.

J. W. Harrison, the popular young proprietor of 77 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, is a social lion and a big favorite among the ladies. He has the reputation of having more pretty girls come to his stand than all the other stands combined. Guess it's due to the legal advice he carries in his pocket. How is that J. W.? Well, he does things right, too, and sells good stuff.

David H. Tesh, at 7 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, is the only man in the world who can boast of three generations of butchers at the same stand. The family is one of the oldest and best known and most respected in Pittsburg; having catered for fifty years to the best trade in his city. The quality of Mr. Tesh's goods explains why. There never was finer quality of meats displayed anywhere, and we've seen a lot of it displayed in the thousands of markets we see yearly.

George Etzel, of 78 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, has just refused an offer of a \$5,000 certified check for his patent cigar lighter. George, don't be foolish; take it. But a man with a prosperous meat market takes his time on his fancies.

Ed Brahm, Jr., of 81 to 86 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, is one of the old timers. He is established 35 years. The quality of his goods speak for him, particularly the prize cattle he bought at the Fat Stock Show just closed. He is one of the market lights of the "Smoky City."

H. L. Elliot, the hustling manager of Nelson Morris & Co., at Liberty and Ferry streets, is one of the brightest young men in town. Six cars a week is proof of what a hard working and conscientious hustler he is. Mr. Elliot is one of the kind that don't rest satisfied until he's at the top of the ladder, and he stays at the top when he gets there or knows the reason why.

Charles Jeremy, of the Jeremy Catering Co., is another of Pittsburg's old-timers. Mr. Jeremy is 72 years old and he has been a butcher for 55 years. He is a hale, hearty old gentleman of the true type. He can carry or cut a quarter of beef with any of the young fellows of to-day, beat them out and not half try. The Provisioner, after seeing him at his place of business, felt as if ready to back him for any amount. Mr. Jeremy is a fine stamp of the real man.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,230; shipments, 4,550. Market active; demand strong; prices steady and strong. Few strictly choice beefs were marketed. Bulk of steers sold below \$5.50. Trade in butcher stock good; stockers and feeders fair and in canners slow. Calves.—Receipts, 183; shipments, 34; good veal at \$3.50 to \$6.00. Top cattle \$5.85, against \$6.85 a year ago.

HOGS.—Receipts, 28,829; shipments, 1,751. Market fair; demand good; prices 2½¢ higher. Bulk of sales around \$4.90. Choice butchers, \$5.10; shippers, \$5.05@5.07½; pigs, \$4.50@4.95, according to weight and quality.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 11,883; shipments 8,424. Market slow and weak. Good sheep showed very little loss, lambs, however, were off 10¢. Sheep were 4@4¼ for wethers, and yearlings 4¼@4.40. Lambs, \$5.00@5.30 for choice; feeders, \$4.75@5.00.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 443; shipments, 1,574. Market fair; prices steady. The week's business shows a decline of about 15¢, principally on medium to fairly good cattle. The close was about as follows: Top cattle, \$5.40 @5.90; medium to good, \$5.00@5.40; poor to fair, \$4.50@5.00; cows and heifers, \$3.75@4.75; canners, \$1.50@2.70; bulls, \$2.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@4.30; Texans, \$3.40@5.00. Calves.—Receipts, 27; shipments, 111. Calves steady at \$6.00 top.

HOGS.—Receipts, 27,199; shipments, 2,402. Market slow and weak. Supply in excess of demand, causing a decline of 10¢. The bulk of hogs sold around \$4.90. Butchers brought \$5.00.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 1,356; shipments, 272. Market fair. Closing prices showed a loss during the week of 25¢ on sheep and 12½¢ on lambs. Top sheep, \$4.00@4.40; good to choice, \$3.60@3.80; top lambs, \$5.00@5.25; feeders around \$4.80.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 29,507; shipments, 3,171. Market dull on account of heavy receipts. General decline of 10@15¢. Top cattle were scarce. Heavy rough beefs sold best and canners worst. Calves.—Receipts, 531; shipments, 60. Veal calves remained at \$6.00 top.

HOGS.—Receipts, 45,912; shipments, 4,200. Market only fair on account of heavy receipts and number left over Saturday. Bulk of sales, \$4.85@4.95; pigs, \$4.80@4.90.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 18,277; shipments, 2,637. Market slow on account of heavy receipts; prices 10@15¢ lower; \$4.10@4.25 for

best sheep, and top lambs 5@5½¢; feeding yearlings, \$4.00@4.15, and lambs \$4.75@5.00.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 8,714; shipments, 4,659. Market slow; prices practically unchanged. Choice cattle scarce. Conditions usual at this time of the year incline the market lower. Stock and feeder trade slow. Demand poor. Calves.—Receipts, 927; shipments, 19. Calves steady around \$5.75 for best.

HOGS.—Receipts, 40,564; shipments, 3,539. Market dull and prices off 5@10¢. Bulk of heavies sold around \$4.80. Shipping demand moderate, giving Chicago packers a good look in. Pigs sold well. Close was weak.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 14,192; shipments, 3,679. Market fair. Prices steady for good grades of sheep and lambs and 10¢ lower for inferior grades; \$4.75@5.00 for best lambs and \$4.00@4.15 for best sheep.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

CATTLE.—Receipts (estimated), 19,000; shipments (estimated), 3,500. Market rather slow; demand fair; prices about steady. Quality of receipts, which were rather heavy, not very good. Cold rainy weather and a desire to save winter feed probably cause of heavy receipts. Calves.—Receipts (estimated), 500; shipments (estimated), 20. Veal calves steady at \$5.75 for best.

HOGS.—Receipts (estimated), 42,000; shipments (estimated), 3,000. Markets fairly active; prices steady to strong. Local buyers and Eastern shippers commenced early and bought liberally. Quality of receipts fair. Bulk of sales \$4.75@4.85.

SHEEP.—Receipts (estimated), 15,000; shipments (estimated), 2,500. Market good; prices steady. Top sheep \$4.25 and lambs up to \$5.20. Feeding lambs \$4.60 and feeding sheep and yearlings \$3.90@4.10.

CLOSING PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

CATTLE AND CALVES.
Common to prime beef steers.... \$4.15@5.80
Plain stockers to good feeders.... 2.00@4.50
Bulls, poor to fancy..... 2.00@4.50
Good cows to choice heifers.... 3.25@5.00
Com'n cann'g to good cut'g cows... 1.60@3.10
Stock to fancy veal calves..... 3.00@5.75
Light Tex. cows to g'd Tex. steers 2.65@5.00
Western range to fed Westerns... 3.50@5.65

HOGS.
Rough p'k'g to g'd str'g w't ship. 4.65@4.90
P't'n m'd to s'ct'd btchr, w't's.... 4.75@4.95
Com. light mixed to ass't'd light.. 4.70@4.90
Stags, skips and poor pigs to
choice 100-lb. pigs..... 2.50@4.75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Med. mix. natives to p'm wethers. 3.40@4.20
Plain ewes to Texas muttons.... 2.60@4.15
Culls, bucks and fair to poor stock 1.50@2.50
Fair to fancy yearlings..... 3.85@4.25
Spring lambs, poor to fancy..... 3.50@5.15
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.... 4.40@5.00

Late Telegram.

The receipts on Nov. 23 were as follows:
Cattle, 4,500; hogs, 35,000; sheep, 9,000.

The General Live Stock Situation.

(Special report for The National Provisioner by the Mallory Commission Company, Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.)

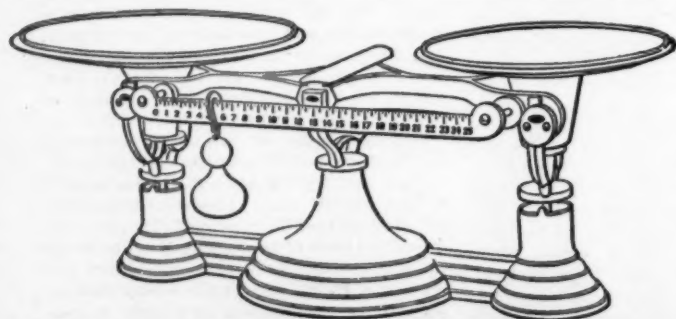
Union Stock Yards,

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21, 1900.

HOGS.—The hog trade this week has been treated to more liberal receipts, but nothing unusual for this season of the year. The larger packers continue free buyers, purchasing almost their full capacity each day, showing conclusively that the consumptive demand even at these comparatively high prices is unusually good. The provision market for the near future continues to advance, showing the effect of light stocks and strong demand. There is nothing very bearish in the situation for the near future, and although the trade will always have natural reactions, we still believe the prospect favorable for good hogs to sell here above \$4.50 during the forepart of the winter season at least. The bulk of the hogs during the week have sold from \$4.75 to \$5.00, and although the quality shows some improvement, the average weight is lighter than usual for this season of the year, and still verifies our predictions that we must look almost entirely to this year's pig crop for our hog supply this winter.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle at all of the markets, both East and West, have been phenomenally large record breakers for this season of the year. Strictly choice cattle suitable for the best domestic and export trade hold about steady, while all other grades, including butcher stock, rule from 10¢ to 25¢ lower, prices reaching the lowest point of the season. The sharp and continuous decline in the market for stock cattle has stimulated the demand, and prices average about steady, although the lowest of the season. We anticipate stronger prices for fat cattle during the forepart of next year, but do not look for much change in values during the near future. The forthcoming Live Stock Exposition will bring about an unusual number of so-called Christmas cattle, and figuring from the prices obtained at the Pittsburgh Show, exhibitors ought to be well pleased with the results.

SHEEP.—The sheep trade, as usual, during November, suffered from excessive receipts of common stuff of all kinds, while the Eastern markets have had excessive receipts of all kinds, prices declining all the way from 25¢ to 50¢ per cwt. on fat sheep and lambs, lambs and ewes suffering the most. The demand for all kinds of feeding sheep and lambs continue strong, and prices are well sustained. The outlook is only fair for the near future, but we have confidence in higher prices later on for all kinds of good sheep and lambs.



STOCKYARDS AND PROVISION SCALES.—"Agate" Bearings.

BORDEN & SELLECK CO.

48 & 50 Lake St., Chicago.

CLEVELAND. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY

Entire Scale is galvanized, all bearings are jeweled, making a thoroughly rust-proof Scale of the most reliable and substantial kind for meat packers, butter and provision dealers. Side beam weighs up to two pounds.

Furnished with or without side beam in three sizes—26 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. capacity—with or without galvanized weights.

The Stockyards Scale is used to a great extent by Grocers for weighing butter, bacon, salt meats, etc., and in large numbers by the following Meat Packers for lard, compound, butterine, meats, etc.

ARMOUR & CO.
SWIFT AND COMPANY.
N. K. FAIRBANKS & CO.
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY.

KANSAS CITY PACKING CO.
ARMOUR PACKING CO.
J. H. MORRELL & CO.
FRIEDMAN MFG. CO.

Nothing better, safer, more reliable, or more substantial for Meat and Provision Packers can be made than this scale. Catalogue on application.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
November	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.50
January	11.70	11.85	11.67½	11.70
May	11.75	11.80	11.70	11.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.17½	7.20	7.15	7.20
December	7.00	7.02½	6.95	6.97½
January	6.92½	6.95	6.85	6.90
May	6.95	6.97½	6.90	6.92½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.10	7.20	7.12½	7.15
January	6.30	6.35	6.25	6.30
May	6.32½	6.37½	6.30	6.32½

Market weak and trading light. There was little outside buying. The packers, however, bought some which caused a little rally, which however petered out later, prices at the close being under yesterday. There was not anything of unusual interest throughout the session. Hog market fair, prices being slightly higher than yesterday.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	10.45	10.45	10.30	10.45
January	11.60	11.65	11.50	11.60
May	11.60	11.62½	11.52½	11.62½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10
December	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.92½
January	6.85	6.87½	6.80	6.85
May	6.87½	6.87½	6.85	6.87½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	6.25	6.27½	6.15	6.22½
January	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.25
May	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.25

Market weak to lower, except November ribs, which received some attention from shorts. Cash demand also helped them. The steady selling of lard is attributed to the Cudahy interests. Liverpool quoted short clear backs 6d. higher. Shipments for the week 19,461,000 lbs. meats against 16,083,000 lbs. last year and 9,821,000 lbs. lard against 10,973,000 lbs. Hog market 10c lower.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	11.00	11.00	10.50	
January	11.60	11.72½	11.60	11.62½
May	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.12½	7.15	7.12½	7.12½
December	6.95	6.97½	6.92½	6.95
January	6.85	6.90	6.82½	6.85
May	6.90	6.90	6.97½	6.87½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½
January	6.25	6.30	6.22½	6.25
May	6.30	6.32½	6.27½	6.27½

Market firm; prices a trifle higher than Saturday. Commission houses did most of the trading, packers laying low. Hog market 5c off. Liverpool quoted 6d. higher for hams and 3d. lower for lard.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
January	11.60	11.75	11.80	11.75
May	11.75	11.75	11.72½	11.72½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20
December	6.92½	6.92½	6.92½	7.00
January	6.82½	6.90	6.82½	6.90
May	6.90	6.92½	6.90	6.92½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	7.62½	7.70	7.62½	7.70
January	6.25	6.32½	6.22½	6.32½
May	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.35

Market firm, notwithstanding the heavy receipts of hogs, which were also 5@10c lower. There was little disposition to sell, evident offerings being very light. The close to-day showed quite a marked advance over yesterday's. Meat shipments over 4,000,000 lbs., and lard close to 3,000,000. Cash demand exceptionally good.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	11.80	11.85	11.77½	11.80
January	11.75	11.77½	11.75	11.77½
May	11.75	11.77½	11.75	11.77½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.17½	7.17½	7.15	7.15
December	7.00	7.02½	7.00	7.00
January	6.90	6.90	6.87½	6.90

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

November	6.32½	6.35	6.30	7.70
January	6.35	6.35	6.32½	6.35
May	6.35	6.35	6.32½	6.35

Market firm. Volume of trade small; selling scattered. Active cash demand. Hog market firm to higher. Lard tierces \$1 bid.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.00
January	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.77½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.12½	7.12½	7.10	7.12½
January	6.85	6.85	6.82½	6.85

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	6.30	6.30	6.25	7.75
January	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.30

Provisions were easier at the opening on heavy hog receipts. January pork opened a shade lower at \$11.80, and sold to \$11.75. January lard opened a shade lower at \$6.85@6.87½, and January ribs 2½c down at \$6.30.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	10.75	11.00	10.75	11.00
January	11.75	12.00	11.70	12.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November	7.15	7.25	7.12½	7.25
January	6.82½	6.90	6.80	6.90

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November	6.27½	6.35	6.27½	7.75
January	6.27½	6.35	6.27½	6.35

Provisions opened a trifle easier on liberal hog receipts. January pork opened 5c under yesterday, at \$11.72½, touched \$11.70, and then rallied to \$11.80; January lard started a shade lower, at \$6.80@6.82½, and sold to \$6.82½@6.85; January ribs opened 2½c down, at \$6.27½, and sold to \$6.30.

Provisions in Barrel.

Mess pork, regular, per bbl., cash, \$10.87½ @11.00; do., old, per bbl., cash, \$10.50@10.62½; lard, regular, per 100 lbs., cash, \$7.20; short ribs, to average, per 100 lbs., cash, \$7.25@7.75; beef hams, per bbl., \$17.00; extra mess beef, per bbl., \$9.00@9.50; extra plate beef, per bbl., \$10.00; plate beef, per bbl., \$9.00.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from John Tredwell & Co., Chicago.)

November 21, 1900.

We quote to-day's market on cash meats, loose, f. o. b. Chicago, as follows: D. S. regular ribs, 70 ave., \$7.05; rough ribs, 60 ave., \$7.00; 70 ave., \$6.95; 80 ave., \$6.90; extra ribs, 35-40 ave., \$7.12½; extra clears, 35-40 ave., \$7.12½; rib bellies, 18-20 ave., 7½c; 22-25 ave., 7½c; 25-30 ave., 7½c; fat backs, 10-12 ave., 6½c; 14-16 ave., 6½c; regular plates, 6-8 ave., 6½c; clear plates, 6-8 ave., 6c. Above 10 days in salt.

Regular ribs, 70 ave., 7½c; regular short clears, 60 ave., 7½c; regular short clears, 100 ave., 7½c; clear bellies, 14-16 ave., 7½c; 16-18 ave., 7½c; 18-20 ave., 7½c; 22-24 ave., 7½c; 25-30 ave., 7½c; butts, 5c; pork strips, 5½c. Above fully cured.

Cash meats continue scarce and anything in short ribs or extras older than 10 days in salt are almost impossible to find. With the cold weather, however, the trade are taking this young product liberally and stocks are not as yet accumulating, but rather the contrary. We think that with a lull in the cash business, which should come in the course of the next two or three weeks, and with fair receipts of hogs, we should have some reduction in values.

(Special to The National Provisioner, from W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago.)

November 21, 1900.

Trade so far this week is rather limited for S. P. meats and dull in green meats. We are looking for liberal run of hogs for the next 60 days at both this and Western points,

and expect the market to get out of the rut it is in at present.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10 to 12 ave., 8½@8¾c; do., 12 to 14 ave., 8¼@8¾c; do., 14 to 16 ave., 8@8¾c; green skinned hams, 8½@8¾c; green picnics, 6-8 and 8-10 ave., 5½c; S. P. No. 1 hams, 10-12 ave., 8½c; do., 12-14 ave., 8½c; do., 14-16 ave., 8¼@8¾c; do., 18-20 ave., 8c; S. P. skinned hams, 18-20 ave., 8½@8¾c; S. P. picnic hams, 6-8 ave., 5½c; do., 8-10 ave., 5½c.

These prices loose f. o. b. Chicago.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 35.)

The hog market continues to fluctuate widely, although last week's stronger prices have been fairly well sustained. Receipts are increasing somewhat while the average weight of the offerings is growing lighter. During the first half of the month the average weight here was only 241 lbs., as against 265 lbs. a year ago. To-day the hogs sold from \$4.70@4.85, largely at \$4.75@4.77½.

Sheep receipts are keeping up fairly well and there has been little material change in the market for some time. The demand for both muttons and lambs exceeds the demand and while the bulk of the offerings are stockers they all find a ready sale at good prices. Muttons are quoted at \$3.80@4.10; lambs, \$4.25@5.25; ewes, \$3.40@3.65; stock sheep sell around \$3.60@3.85, and stock lambs, \$4.25@4.40.

CHICAGO MARKETS

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	7	a	7½
Prime steam		a	7½
Neutral		a	7½
Compound	6	a	6½

STEARINES.

Oleo	a	6½
Lard	a	8
Tallow	a	5½
Grease	4¾ a	4½

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	a	30
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	a	33
Butter oil in barrels.....	37	38
Crude in tanks	a	29

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter, strained.....	54	a	55
Lard oil, extra, No. 1.....	44	a	45
Lard oil, No. 1.....	38		
Lard oil, No. 2.....		a	36
Oleo oil, extra.....		a	7½
Oleo oil, No. 2.....		a	7¼
Neatsfoot oil, pure.....	52	a	53
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....		a	46
Tallow oil.....		a	44

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	a	5½
No. 2	4½ a	4½
Edible	a	5½
City renderers	4½ a	5

GREASES.

Brown	a	4	
Yellow	4	a	4½
White, A	4¾	a	5
White, B	4½	a	4¾
Bone		a	4½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat, per lb.	1½	a	2½
Cod and flank fat, per lb.	2½	a	3
Kidney tallow, per lb.	3½	a	3½
Mixed bones and tallow, per lb.	¾	a	1½
Shop bones, per 100 lbs.		a	50

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.10	a	2.15
Hoof meal, per unit	1.90	a	2.00
Concent. tank, 15 to 16 p. c., p. u.	2.00	a	nominal
Ground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c., p. u.	1.90	a	10c
Unground tank, 10 to 11 p. c., p. u.	\$1.85	a	10c
Unground tank, 9 and 20 p. c., p. u.	19.00	a	\$19.00
Unground tank, 6 and 35 p. c., p. u.	13.00	a	13.00
Ground raw bones	23.00	a	23.00
Ground steam bones	13.50	a	13.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1. 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton ..	a	\$260.00
Hoofs, per ton, black	a	25.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped	a	28.00

Hoofs, per ton, white.....	a	40.00
Round shin bones, 40-42 lbs. av., ton.....	a	45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton.....	a	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton.....	a	42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton.....	a	90.00

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts.....	a	6%
Hocks.....	a	5
Dry salt spare ribs.....	a	3
Pork tenderloins.....	a	15
Pork loins.....	7 1/2 a	7 1/2
Spare ribs.....	a	6
Trimnings.....	5 a	6 1/2
Butt ends.....	a	6
Cheek meat.....	a	4 1/2
Leaf lard.....	7 a	7 1/2
Skinned shoulders.....	a	6 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar—		
Pure open kettle.....	3%	
White clarified.....	4 1/2%	
Plantation granulated.....	4%	
Salt—		
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15	
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.37	
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	4.50	
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton.....	4.00	
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X.....	1.25	

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	a	1.00
Barrels.....	82 1/2 a	85

VEAL.

50 to 60 lbs. weight.....	5 a	5 1/2
60 to 75 lbs. weight.....	7 a	8 1/2
75 to 100 lbs. weight.....	8 a	8 1/2
100 to 110 lbs. weight.....	8 a	8 1/2
Coarse, heavy.....	5 1/2 a	6 1/2

SPRING LAMBS.

Spring lambs.....	\$2.00 a	2.50
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ROASTING PIGS.

Roasting pigs.....	75c a	2.00
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HIDES.

No. 1 Native steers.....	10 1/2 a	11
No. 1 native cows.....	a	9 1/2
No. 2 native cows.....	a	8 1/2
Side-branded steers and cows.....	8 a	8 1/2
No. 1 bulls.....	a	8 1/2
No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs.....	a	9 1/2
No. 2 buffs.....	a	8 1/2
No. 1 calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	a	12
No. 2 calfskins.....	a	10 1/2
No. 1 kips.....	10 1/2 a	10 1/2
No. 2 kips.....	9 a	9 1/2
Horse hides No. 1.....	\$3.25 a	3.40

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.—Wholesale grocers are making the following prices to dealers:

Cut loaf, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.25
Granulated, per 100 lbs.....	5.75
Powdered, per 100 lbs.....	5.85
Confectioners' A, per 100 lbs.....	5.55
Extra C, per 100 lbs.....	5.30
Yellow C, per 100 lbs.....	5.20

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	63,700	67,900	19,700
Same week, 1899.....	59,678	65,801	13,796
Same week, 1898.....	33,442	79,642	25,959
Same week, 1897.....	41,435	73,465	18,644
Same week, 1896.....	46,428	56,299	34,035
Chicago.....	69,400	203,100	89,900
Omaha.....	20,000	37,800	23,800
St. Louis.....	19,200	47,900	9,400
St. Joseph.....	10,000	33,700	4,500
Total past week.....	182,300	390,400	147,300
Previous week.....	102,100	257,100	116,300
Same week, 1899.....	165,100	359,100	122,400
Kansas City packers' slaughter—			
Armour & Co.....	14,430	23,146	4,053
Swift and Company.....	8,537	15,606	4,355
Schwartzschild.....	7,331	4,441	1,481
Cudahy Pack. Co.....	4,167	13,352	1,137
Omaha Pack. Co.....	1,040
Fowler.....	164	9,896	29
Small butchers.....	245	236	441
Total past week.....	36,397	67,236	11,707
Previous week.....	23,883	44,236	10,774
Same week, 1899.....	31,193	59,816	7,709

CATTLE.—Notwithstanding the large receipts of the past week, the supply of well finished cattle was at a very low ebb indeed, in fact, scarcely any choice cattle offered, not even many well-fleshed of grass and short-fleshed cattle; such were pronouncedly short indeed. The highest price paid at the close of the week, for two cars of very fancy yearlings of 850 lbs. average selling at \$5.50; otherwise the best of the cattle offered of 1,586 lbs. average sold at \$5.35. A bunch of 108 head of 1,360 lbs. average sold at \$5.30. Native cows were weak and in sharp competition with Western cows, there was a decline of 25¢@35¢ per 100 lbs. Yearlings of 890 lbs. average sold at \$4.50. Bulls were slow and dragging, with a loss of 25¢ per 100 lbs. from prices paid the week before. Some of 1,430 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.60, but toward the close of the week the popular price was \$2.25, at which the bulk sold. The range cattle were also short of any well finished beefs. A few of 1,300 lbs. average sold at \$4.90, but a bunch of 110 head of 1,134 lbs. average sold at \$4.45; this was a better representation of the market. Some western cows of 1,794 lbs. average sold at \$3.15, but a bunch of 383 head of 702 lbs. average sold at \$2.35. A bunch of 114 yearlings of 309 lbs. average sold at \$4.20. Western bulls of 1,133 lbs. average sold at \$2.70. Panhandle cows were in fair supply and good demand. A bunch of 344 head of 790 lbs. average sold at \$3.10, 444 head of 767 lbs. average sold at \$2.90. The Quarantine Division was fairly well represented. A bunch of 98 head of steers of 1,130 lbs. average topped the market at \$4.10. Among the other sales a bunch of 310 head of 707 lbs. average sold at \$3.30. A bunch of 507 head of 741 lbs. average sold at \$3.05. A few cows of 846 lbs. average sold at \$3.25, but quite a number sold at \$2.25. The packers were eager purchasers for all kinds of cows, and the decline from prices paid only 10¢ per 100 lbs. less than for the week before, when all kinds of cattle were remarkably short in supply. Calves are rather demoralized, about 6,000 head received among the receipts of last week, and they stand from 50¢@75¢ per 100 lbs. lower than the week before. The feeder market is what may be called in a good position, all the desirable animals were quickly picked up, and not much of a decline on any of the offerings. The stocker market was in a badly demoralized condition, the fancy grades are much quicker, but the speculators and commission men have had their hands full, and the decline, taking the worst point 50¢ per 100 lbs. recorded. Shipments to the seaboard were pretty low, only two cars going to New York. Owing to the strong demand and lack of supplies, the outside shippers were not able to obtain their usual supplies. Hammond 375, Omaha Packing Co. 370, Swift 108, with Armour 179. Last week we shipped back to the country 27,722 head of stockers and feeders against 9,275 for the previous week, and against 23,821 for corresponding week one year ago. The shipments of cattle from Old Mexico are on the increase. October receipts footed up 4,817 head, which is the largest receipts since June, and the largest for October since 1869.

This week's receipts: Monday, 11,537; Tuesday, 16,000; Wednesday, 12,000. The very large and unexpected supply of cattle in Chicago was a damper on all prices, and packers went into the market with most pronounced and bearish views, as was to be expected from the receipts. Hard cornfed cattle were very scarce, but the soft and short-fleshed were more plentiful than the previous week. The holders of cattle were slow in accepting the low bids, but the inevitable was on them, so there is, at present writing, a decline of 30¢ per 100 lbs. to be recorded. The best native steers offered, of 1,545 lbs. average, sold at \$5.35. Native cows were fairly scarce, but even these had to submit to a loss of 10¢@15¢ per 100 lbs. Heifers of 660 lbs. average sold at \$4.25. Bulls are dull and decidedly 10¢ per 100 lbs. lower than prices paid previous week, the best price paid being \$3.30 per 100 lbs. Range cattle in short supply, quite a number of soft and short fed beef steers, but the decline, taking the highest point, 30¢ per 100 lbs. from that of previous week. Steers of 1,336 lbs. average sold at the highest notch, \$4.85; 895 Western cows sold as high as \$3.50, but by far the largest bulk selling at from \$2.50@3.00. Heifers of 750 lbs. average sold at \$3.80. Bulls of 1,200 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. The Quarantine Division opened with about its usual representation for the first of the week. A few fancy steers of 1,150 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.40. The majority of the offerings were sold at a sharp 10¢@15¢ lower. A bunch of 173 head of 967 lbs. average sold at \$3.55, and a bunch of 227 head of 924 lbs. average sold

at \$3.40, which about represents prices paid, though some canners were sold at lower figures. Cows of 820 lbs. average sold at \$3.75. Heifers of 840 lbs. average sold at \$3.50. Bulls of 1,220 lbs. average sold as high as \$2.90. The packers are still very keen after canners, and while they do their best to depress, they finally take them in. The speculators and commission men tried, on Monday, to force the stocker market to a higher level, but before many hours passed over their heads, they were glad to sell at the old prices of last week, and could not make a clearance sale, at even these figures. They are carrying a pretty heavy load on their fingers, which will prove a general deficiency in their pocket-books, unless the farmers come to their aid. Such a market as this enables the packers to pick up a good many cheap cattle, and some of them are taking advantage of the situation. The good feeders are in demand, and the loss on such not very pronounced.

HOGS.—The lowest day of the past week, Wednesday, but on Thursday the market went up with a whirl, and the highest point of advance 17 1/2¢ per 100 lbs. over that of the high point on Wednesday. This, however, was not realized in all instances. Heavies stood \$4.85@4.95. Mixed packing and mediums at the same prices, with light hogs at \$4.85@4.92 1/2. Pigs, 15¢ higher. Tops for the day \$4.97 1/2, with bulk \$4.87 1/2@4.92 1/2. On Friday the packers were again taken off their feet, and a 2 1/2¢ higher price on about every hog on the market, very few selling at less. On Friday the heavies stood \$4.87 1/2@4.97 1/2; mixed packing and medium, \$4.90@5.00; lights, \$4.90@4.97 1/2; with pigs running up as high as \$4.95. On Saturday, the speculators soon found out it was no day to monkey with the buzz saw on higher prices, and, the packers, having it all their own way, very naturally fought for a decline. It was resisted at first, and finally the packers split the nickel and cleaned up the market. The heavies at \$4.85@4.92 1/2; lights, \$4.90@4.95; top for the day, \$4.95; with bulk, \$4.85@4.92 1/2. Pigs a shade lower. The packers being so hungry for hogs, the outside shippers have no chance, in five weeks not over 100 hogs shipped from this city. We are bidding strongly for all Eastern hogs, and some of them will surely have to come this way in the near future, as we have the best market in the country.

This week's receipts: Monday, 8,660; Tuesday, 16,100; Wednesday, 12,000. The lower prices in Chicago made the packers stand out for a 5¢@7 1/2¢ lower valuation, but the competition was too strong; 2 1/2¢ represented the decline in nearly all instances, with an exceptional 5¢. The desirable Southern hogs were taken in with the natives under the pressure of higher prices. Heavy hogs stood \$4.80@4.90; mixed packing, \$4.85 1/2@4.97 1/2; lights, \$4.70@4.90; tops for the day, \$4.92 1/2; with bulk \$4.82 1/2@4.87 1/2. On Tuesday the packers still fought for lower figures, and succeeded in lowering what may be called the top notch prices, but the bulk of the hogs for the day were sold at from \$4.85@4.87 1/2, with pigs a little lower.

On Wednesday the market was too strong for the packers; the advance was 5¢ per 100 lbs., but the packers wanted stock, so made a general clearance.

SHEEP.—The small supply of the past week enabled the holders to force the market 10¢@15¢ higher. Taking the market as a whole for the week it was a remarkably good one. Among the sales some native lambs of 88 lbs. average sold at \$5.10. 535 New Mexican yearlings of 85 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. 536 head of the same of 85 lbs. average sold at \$4.45. 470 head of fed New Mexicans of 106 lbs. average sold at \$4.10. 497 head of Wyoming yearlings and No. 2 of 92 lbs. average sold at \$4.15. 141 fed Colorado wethers of 112 lbs. average sold at \$4.00. The stockers and feeders fairly active. A bunch of 720 head of Colorado feeders of 88 lbs. average sold at \$3.50.

This week's receipts: Monday, the small supply of 800; Tuesday, 7,887; Wednesday, 5,000. The supply on Monday being so small made the market even, but the larger supply on Tuesday enabled the packers to lower the price of lambs, say 10¢ per 100 lbs., and 10¢@15¢ lower on sheep. Some of the sales up to present writing: Native lambs, \$5.35 per 100 lbs.; 1,190 Colorado lambs of 64 lbs. average, at \$5.10; 444 head of Colorado lambs of 62 lbs. average, at \$4.80; 274 New Mexican lambs of 68 lbs. average, at \$5.25; 649 Colorado wethers of 102 lbs. average, at \$3.90; 484 Colorado yearlings of 109 lbs. average, at \$3.85; 240 Montana yearlings of 100 lbs. average, at \$4.35.

Late Telegram.

The receipts on Nov. 23 were as follows: Cattle, 4,000; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 1,000.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY. OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats.....	13/9	25/	28
Oil cake.....	10/	15/	20
Bacon.....	13/9	25/	28
Lard, tierces.....	13/9	25/	28
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	12/6	25/	28
Beef, per tierce.....	2/9	5/	28
Pork, per bbl.....	2/3	3/9	28

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/6. Cork for orders, November, 3/10½.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 17.

	Beeves.	Cows.	C'v's.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	4,268	4	1,297	24,616	19,000
Sixtieth St.....	6,479	177	4,950	25,069	
Fortieth St.....					21,438
West. Sh. R. R.....	2,987	61		1,220	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,846				3,558
Woolawken.....	390			1,250	
Scattering.....			118	52	
Totals.....	15,970	242	6,365	52,207	44,596
Totals last wk.....	12,138	228	5,638	51,530	42,784

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO NOV. 17.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris.....	250		8,630
Armour & Co.....			4,160
Swift and Company.....	50		670
Schwarzschild & Sulz.....	1,000		2,820
W. W. Brauer & Co.....	200		
W. A. Sherman.....	200		
J. Shamburg & Son.....	1,001	1,250	
A. Nolmer.....	131		
Miscellaneous.....	50	25	
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	20		
Total exports.....	2,917	1,295	16,200
Total exports last week.....	1,887	1,051	15,759
Boston exports this week.....	1,786	1,190	14,366
Baltimore exports this week.....	740		
Phil. exports this week.....	364		1,000
Portland exports this week.....	242		
N'port News exports this wk.....	358		
Montreal exports this week.....	1,800	172	
To London.....	2,801	172	5,170
To Liverpool.....	3,667	2,410	25,456
To Glasgow.....	624		
To Bristol.....	210		
To Newcastle.....	350		
To Manchester.....	386		
To Hull.....	200		
To Southampton.....			1,020
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	50	45	
Totals to all ports.....	8,297	2,627	31,646
Totals to all ports last week.....	8,844	2,061	24,393

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.30	a \$5.60
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.90	a 5.25
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.00	a 4.55
Oxen and stags.....	1.75	a 4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25	a 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.40	a 6.00

LIVE CALVES.

With the market dull all around, caused by the warm weather, prices have declined. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	a 8
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a 7½
Live veal calves, common.....	6½ a 7
Buttermilk.....	2½ a 3
Grassers.....	3 a 3½

LIVE HOGS.

Quotations lower during the week, with the demand fair and receipts somewhat larger. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	a 5.30
Hogs, medium.....	a 5.30
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.25 a 5.30
Pigs.....	5.30 a 5.50
Roughs.....	4.30 a 4.50

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Yorkers, \$4.85@4.87½; left, 5.40; steady, generally slower, \$4.55@4.90.
CINCINNATI.—Lower, \$3.50@4.85.
ST. LOUIS.—Barely steady, \$4.70@4.90.
OMAHA.—Generally 5c lower, \$4.65@4.80.
EAST BUFFALO.—Strong, 5c higher, \$4.80@5.10.
LOUISVILLE.—Steady, \$4.70@4.85.
PITTSBURG.—Medium and heavy Yorkers and pigs slow, \$4.80@5.00.
MILWAUKEE.—\$4.65@4.90.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady, \$4.80@4.95.

CLEVELAND.—Steady, \$4.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady, \$4.75@4.92½.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was exceedingly dull, somewhat on account of the poor weather for business and prices have gone down. We quote:

Lambs, best.....	a 5.25
Lambs, fair.....	4.75 a 5.00
Common.....	a 4.50
Live sheep, prime.....	4.00 a 4.25
Live sheep, common to medium.....	3.00 a 3.75

LIVE POULTRY.

The market was weak and trade light. Some stock is being held on track for next week's market. Some fine turkeys commanded a premium and the best ducks and geese have also exceeded quotations. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.....	8 a 8½
Chickens, per lb.....	7 a 7½
Roosters, old, per lb.....	4½ a 5
Turkeys, per lb.....	a 8
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	.50 a .65
Geese, average Western, per pair.....	1.00 a 1.37½
Pigeons, per pair.....	15 a 20

DRESSED BEEF.

The market is lower, warm weather having the usual depressing effect. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8½ a 8½
Choice native, light.....	7½ a 8½
Common to fair, native.....	7 a 7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7½
Choice Western, light.....	7 a 7½
Common to fair, Texan.....	5½ a 6½
Good to choice heifers.....	7½ a 7½
Common to fair heifers.....	6½ a 7
Choice cows.....	6½ a 7
Common to fair cows.....	5 a 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6½ a 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 a 6½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

There has been no change in the market during the past week, prices about the same and the demand very limited. The market is not expected to change much till after the first of the year. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	12½ a 13
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 a 10½
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8½ a 9½

DRESSED HOGS.

With prices ruling lower during the week, on account of mild weather, the demand is reported fair and larger receipts of live stock in the West. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 6½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6½ a 6½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 6½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	a 6½
Pigs.....	7 a 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been dull, which is naturally to be expected after the warm weather of last week, with prices ruling lower. We quote:

Lambs, prime.....	a 8
Lambs, fair to medium.....	7 a 7½
Prime sheep.....	7 a 7½
Medium.....	a 7
Buck sheep.....	a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

The change to cooler weather has benefited the market somewhat for turkeys, but had little effect on fowls and chickens. Dry-picked were plenty, but buyers were afraid to risk handling dry on account of the late mild weather, and the most of the demand was for iced. Western chickens and fowls were in larger supply than expected, with the demand slow, and only extra lots of chickens salable above 9½c. Choice ducks in light supply and firm, and fancy young geese sell fairly, but ordinary ducks and geese slow. Receipts last six days, 15,290 pkgs.; previous six days, 10,101 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, fancy.....	a 11
Turkeys, spring, scalded, fancy.....	a 11
Turkeys, spring, average best lines.....	10 a 10½
Turkeys, spring, common, per lb.....	7 a 9
Turkeys, old, average best.....	9 a 10
Broilers, Phila., per lb.....	16 a 18
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd, large.....	14 a 15
Spring chickens, Penn., mixed sizes.....	10 a 12
Spring chickens, Penn., large, per lb.....	11 a 12
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	9 a 10
Broilers, Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	13 a 14
Broilers, West., dry-picked, fair to good.....	10 a 12

Broilers, Western, scalded.....	10 a 11
Spring chickens, West., dry-picked, fancy.....	9 a 9½
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy.....	a 10
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fair to good.....	9 a 9½
Spring chickens, other West'n, scalded, large.....	9 a 9½
Spring chickens, Western, medium weights.....	a 8½
Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best.....	a 9
Spring chickens, Western and Southwestern, poor to fair.....	7 a 8½
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	a 9½
Fowls, West., dry-picked, av. prime.....	a 9
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy.....	a 9
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. prime.....	8½ a 9
Fowls, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime.....	8½ a 9
Fowls, fair to good.....	7½ a 8
Old roasters, per lb.....	a 6½
Ducks, near-by, spring, fancy.....	12 a 13
Ducks, West'n, spring, choice, per lb.....	10 a 11
Ducks, West'n, fair to good, per lb.....	7 a 8
Geese, East'n, spring, white, per lb.....	14 a 15
Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.....	11 a 12½
Geese, Western, per lb.....	7 a 10
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	a 2.25
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 a 1.90
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 a 1.50
Squabs, small and culls, per dozen.....	50 a 1.00

PROVISIONS.

With business poorer than the previous week, owing to the poor business weather, prices however remain the same, with the exception of lams, which have ruled easier. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10½ a 11½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	10½ a 11½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	8 a 10
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½ a 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12½ a 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 a 12½
Dried beef sets.....	16 a 16½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 a 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8 a 8½
Pickled bellies, light.....	10½ a 11
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9½ a 10
Fresh pork loins, city.....	9½ a 10½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8½ a 10

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	7.75 — 7.75
Pure refined lard for So. America.....	8.50 — 8.40
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kugs).....	9.50 — 9.40
Compounds—Domestic.....	—
Export.....	—
Prime Western lards.....	7.90 — 7.65
Prime city.....	7½ a 7½
Prime lard stearine.....	8 a 8½
Prime oleo stearine.....	a 6½

FISH.

Business continued fair, though the warm spell of the past week has not tended to advance the market any. Business is expected to improve if the cool weather continues. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State.....	8 a 9
Cod, heads on, market.....	3 a 4
Hallbut, white.....	12½ a 15
Hallbut, grey.....	10 a 12
Bluefish, small green.....	5 a 6
Eels, skinned.....	10 a 12½
Eels, skin on.....	5 a 6
Salmon, Western.....	12 a 15
Lobsters, large.....	16 a 18
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	15 a 18
Weakfish, green.....	4 a 6
Sea bass, Eastern.....	a 15
Haddock.....	4 a 6
Southern kingfish.....	8 a 10
Prawn.....	65 a 75
Butterfish, large.....	8 a 10
Flukes.....	5 a 6
Scallop, medium.....	40 a 50
Scallop, large.....	75 a 100
Pompano.....	20 a 25
Smelts, green, No. 1.....	a 10
Smelts, extras.....	12½ a 15

GAME.

Quail, prime, undrawn, per dozen.....	2.25 a 2.50
Quail, drawn and inferior, per doz.....	1.00 a 2.00
Partridges, per pair.....	1.25 a 1.50
Grouse, undrawn, per pair.....	1.05 a 1.10
Grouse, drawn, per pair.....	80 a 90
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00 a 1.25
English snipe and golden plover, frozen, dozen.....	1.75 a 2.00
English snipe and golden plover, fresh, dozen.....	1.25 a 1.50
Grass plover, frozen, per dozen.....	1.75 a 2.00
Grass plover, fresh, per dozen.....	1.00 a 1.25
Wild ducks, Canvas, prime, per pair.....	2.50 a 3.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, poor.....	1.00 a 2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, prime.....	1.50 a 2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, poor.....	1.00 a 1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	65 a 75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair.....	40 a 50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing, pair.....	25 a 30
Rabbits, per pair.....	20 a 25
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	75 a 80

BUTTER.

With the market maintaining a steady tone for fancy fresh creamery trading was con-

lined to actual needs, and most receivers were able to clear up well on the basis of below quotations. Good first were salable at about 25c, but lower grades of creamery offered from 23c downward. Junes steady, but not active. Imitation creamery in light supply but rarely good enough to bring top prices, though fancy lots would easily command more. Factory quiet. Receipts last six days, 30,867 pkgs.; previous six days, 29,646 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	26	a
Creamery, firsts	24	a
Creamery, seconds	21	a
Creamery, lower grades	18	a
Creamery, June, extras	23	a
Creamery, June, firsts	22	a
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds	18	a
State dairy, half-drink tubs, fancy	24	a
State dairy, half-drink tubs, firsts	21	a
State dairy, tubs, seconds	19	a
State dairy, tubs, thirds	16	a
State dairy, tubs, etc.	16	a
State dairy, firsts	18	a
Western imitation creamery, finest	18	a
West. imitation creamery, low grades	15	a
Western factory, June make, finest	15½	a
Western factory, held, com. to good	14	a
Western factory, fresh, finest	14½	a
Western factory seconds	13½	a
West. factory or dairy, low grades	12	a
Renovated butter, fancy	19	a
Renovated butter, common to prime	15	a

CHEESE.

The change in weather tends to add a little more confidence to the market and though but little change in quotations the tone is evidently a little firmer. Receipts of late made cheese moderate and bearing up fairly well. Late made small cheese held a little more firmly. Fancy September firm; and skims plenty but slow. Receipts last six days, 26,138 boxes; previous six days, 27,519 boxes. We quote:

State, full cream, large, Sept., fancy	10½	a
State, full cream, large, Oct., fancy	10½	a
State, full cream, large, g'd to choice	10	a
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9½	a
State, full cream, small, Sept., fancy	11	a
State, full cream, small, Oct., fancy	10½	a
State, full cream, small, g'd to choice	10½	a
State, full cream, small, poor to fair	9½	a
State, light skims, small choice	8½	a
State, light skims, large choice	8	a
State, part skims, prime	7½	a
State, part skims, fair to good	5½	a
State, part skims, common	5	a
Full skims	2	a

EGGS.

The market was good for fresh gathered eggs, with demand enough to make a good clearing. Good arrivals were so badly mixed with state stock that they were less desirable than prime refrigerator fall packed; which ruled dull and weak. There was a good demand for prime southern, but undergrades were dull. Refrigerator trade quiet. Cheaper stock in demand. Receipts last six days, 45,710 cases; previous six days, 43,392 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy mixed, per doz.	27	a
State and Penn., average prime	25	a
State and Penn., held and mixed	18	a
Western, closely graded, fancy	25	a
West., reg. packings, prime to choice	23½	a
West., reg. packings, fair to good	22	a
West., reg. packings, common	20	a
Southern, fresh gathered, av. best	23	a
Southern, fresh gathered, fair to good	22	a
Southern, fresh gathered, common	18	a
West., candled, dirties, 30 doz. cases	4.80	a
West., uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	4.50	a
Western checks, 30 doz. case	4.20	a
Refrigerator, fall packed, g'd to choice	20	a
Refrigerator, early packed, choice to fancy, season's storage paid	19	a
Refrigerator, early packed, prime	18½	a
Refrigerator, fair to good	17½	a
Refrigerator, common	16	a
Refrig., dirties, prime, 30 doz. cs.	4.35	a
Refrig., dirties, com., 30 doz. cases	3.75	a
Limed, Western, fancy	18	a

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.	27	a
Western, best regular packings	28	a

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.2-10c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.20c. per 100 lbs.	
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3½-3¾c. lb.	
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c.-\$1.00 for 48 pr. ct.	
48 pr. ct. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1½c. lb.	
48 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 1½-1¾c. lb.	
Palm Oil, 6c. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 65-70c. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5½-6c. lb.	
Cochin Cocoon Oil, 6½-6¾c. lb.	
Ceylon Cocoon Oil, 6c. to 6¼c.	
Cottonseed Oil, 34-36c. gallon.	
Roain: M, \$2.60; N, \$2.75; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.50 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	55 to 65c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40 to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c. to \$1.00 a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair
Calves' livers	55 to 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys	19 to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c. a piece
Livers, beef	50 to 65c. a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c. a piece
Heart, beef	15 to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 to 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 28c. a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c. a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100	75.00
Horns, per 2,000 lbs.	25.00
Horns, 7½ ex. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$2.50 a \$2.60

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

Market still without change and quotations hold out with last week's quotations. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 16
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each 1.45
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.70
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 16
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.35
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.10
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.85
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.80
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.80
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.60
Ticky kips	piece 1.30
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.30
Branded kips	piece 1.10
Branded skins	piece .85

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since Oct. 15 they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 16
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.35
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.10
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.85
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.80
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.80
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.60
Ticky kips	piece 1.30
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.30
Branded kips	piece 1.10
Branded skins	piece .85

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Hog, American, tcs., per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, American, ¼ bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	9
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	2
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	10
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	9½
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	4
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	45
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	8½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	8
Russian rings	12

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	14½	14½
Pepper, Sing., white	21½	22
Pepper, Penang, White	19½	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, Shot	15	15
Allspice	7	10
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	10	14
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3.62½ a 3.70
Refined-Granulated	4½ a 4½
Crystals	4½ a 5
Powdered	4½ a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 extra	18
1	17
IX moulding	16
IX	15½
14	15
14½	14
14½	13
14½	12
14½	11
14½	10
14½	9

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil in the European markets during the week under review has been quiet, and sales so far in small quantities of choice oil at 44c and prime oil at 41c.

Neutral lard is now considerably above oleo, and butterine business, hence, difficult in this abnormal position of the value of the two articles.

Business in butter oil is dragging, for the reason that Europe will not pay the price it costs to make refined oil based on the price of seed down South.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market still remains quiet, and it is expected that the sudden advance in cotton may revive the demand for ammoniates. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	23.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82½ a 1.87½
Nitrate of soda, to arrive	1.82½ a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00 a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1.82½ a 1.85
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.40 a 2.42½
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	21.50 a 23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00 a 16.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00 a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30 a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.80 a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot	2.80 a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75 a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25 a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70 a 8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60 a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment	1.80½ a 1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.84 a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 40 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.01 a 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1.90½ a 2.08½
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	.36½ a .37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market since our last report has been steady with fair demand from both East and West. We quote: Crushed tankage, 9½@5 per cent., \$19 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10@10 per cent., \$21 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10½@15 per cent., \$22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6½@25 per cent., \$14 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95@2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.10@2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.25@10, \$2.30@10 c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.20@10, \$2.23@10 f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign \$2.70@2.75 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York. Domestic \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda spot New York, \$1.82½.

Haiti now exacts an export tax, since October 1 last, on skins, cattle, sheep and hogs. The skins of goats, sheep, hogs and horses pay per pound, 0.0½ gourde; oxen, each, 1.00 gourde; goats, sheep and hogs, 15 gourde. A gourde is worth 96.5 cents in United States currency.

In July last Montevideo exported 2,546,696 kilograms of jerked beef; hides of cattle, 90,965; hides of sheep, 101,514; tallow and lard, 373,722.

